The New-York Times.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AT CAMP SCOTT.

A Visit to the Camp—How it Looks, and what is going on.

The interest which every intelligent American takes in an organized militia service, and which has been not a little quickened of late by the energetic attempts which our English cousins are making to introduce our system into their own country, is not likely to be diminished by a visit to a genuine, soldierly volunteer camp. In camp, for at least a few days, our volunteers are soldiers *all the time*; they are here given up completely to the military side of life, with no intervals of business or lounging, and it is worth while to know how near they come, in such circumstances, to the regular professors of the noble art of national self-defence.

Camp Scott, we think, will satisfy any reasonable critic that there is the making of a good fight for New-York, should the occasion ever arise, in her regimented sons. Once within its precincts, the signs of civilianism disappear altogether; your acquaintances of Broadway and Wall-street have "suffered a war-change" in mind as well as in body, and there is nothing to dissipate the conviction which every soldier, however brief his required terms of service, ought to feel, if he is to be of any use to himself or his country, that "soldiering" is a serious matter.

FORMATION OF THE CAMP.

The following layman's description may help the unprofessional reader to form some idea of this creation itself.

An avenue, sixty feet in breadth and two hundred feet in length, is laid out, leading to a point at which is pitched the Colonel's marquee. Directly opposite the marquee, at the other extreme of the avenue, is planted the regimental color-staff. This marks the line of formation, and from it all the other streets diverge. Each Company has its own avenue, its position being taken in priority, according to the date of its Captain's commission. Hence the Eighth Company has the extreme right, the post of danger and consequently of honor, because Capt. Shumway ranks his brother Captains, in date of commission. The 3d Company has the second post, which is on the extreme left. The first line is occupied by the tents of the captains and lieutenants, each facing his company; the second line by the non-commissioned officers and artillery corps; the third by the field and staff officers. On the extreme right, in the rear, is the troop; on the left the band; back of this is the barber's shop. In the rear of the Colonel's *marquee* is the hospital, in which are beds, stores, washing apparatus, and general necessaries, but, fortunately, no sick men. By its side is the store-house, in which are rakes, axes, hoes, mallets, tent-pins, glasses, hammers, nails, gimlets, screws, and other articles numerous and interesting, useful, but not ornamental. Back of these tents is a line of sentinels, guard-houses and police stations, in which is placed the powder magazine, having on top the red flag of danger and of warning. Then come the servants' quarters, and last of all, is the camp proper.

The camp is accessible, thanks to the Staten Island Railroad, by coaches, carts, spring-wagons, omnibuses and pedestrians from the romantic village of New-Dorp, a settlement which inherits all the repose, with but little of the neatness, of its Netherlandish namesake. It consists of a railway platform, two shanties and a stable, and lies at a distance from the camp computable at the present moment only in booths and ginger-beer stands. An extemporized suburb of these edifices has sprung up about New-Dorp and bears equal witness by its extent and apparent prosperity to the popularity of the camp and to the heat of the weather. It is soon traversed, however, and expires at a respectable distance from the clean-cut and methodical *enciente* of the *casturm*.

THE MESS-TENT.

This institution, placed last in rank, is certainly first, at least three times a day. If you don't believe it, do as we have done—wander through the grounds about two hours, enjoy, as we did, a glorious bath in the surf, climb, as we tried to do, to the very top of the flag-staff, take, as we certainly did, an hour's refreshing sleep under a whitened canopy in the tented field, and then see with what reverential regard, with what sincere esteem, with what deferential respect you will approach that mess-tent, and how eagerly you will devour its contents, and almost its very self. The tent will comfortably hold seven hundred people, and afford them ample accommodations for all their needs. At the other extreme of the camp is the guard house, where grey-coated, white-panted military men carry heavy guns on their shoulders from morning till night, and from night till morning.

Outside of the camp, in its rear, is the cook-house or kitchen, as complete as that of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, as unique as that of the *Great Eastern*, and as neat as your grandmother's best "sitting room."

As we entered the grounds, passed the sentry and bowed our bow, we heard the sound of music, and following the crowd found ourselves in front of the band-tent, in which the band, already famous throughout the nation, were discoursing the sweetest of music and the choicest of harmonies. After listening awhile and being already amply repaid for all discomfort, we called upon Quartermaster Winchester, who, with Paymaster Kemp, occupies the most complete and well-finished tent on the ground. There is an outer and an inner apartment—the floor of the former is covered with straw-matting and has a rug at the entrance. In the tent is a large tool-chest, a camp-chest, an iron safe for the cash, and sundry seats for the accommodation of friends. The inside apartment contains two cots, boots, boxes of syrup, lanterns, writing-desk, trunks and boxes of candles. On a little table were baskets of exquisitely arranged flowers, so prettily ordered in fact, that no one would suspect that a masculine hand had in any way arranged it. Inquiry developed the fact that the worthy Paymaster, who, by the way, has been connected thirty years with the Regiment, has the flower of his family, stationed near by, and it is to her good taste and fair hand that the tent owes its fairy-like appearance. Messrs. Winchester and Kemp tendered us the hospitalities of their tent, and in every way made our stay pleasant and agreeable. These officers have the most arduous and the most responsible positions in the Regiment, and by the accurate discharge of their duties they have earned and merit the esteem, regard and gratitude of the whole body.

THE COLONEL'S MARQUEE

Is a very large and spacious affair. It is 25 by 30 feet in dimensions, and 15 feet in height. The floor is of simple plank—no carpet or matting—there are camp stools, tables and desks—in a back tent is a bed and a camp stool. Col. Lefferts is opposed to having any comforts, conveniences or luxuries which are not allowed to the men. It being the order of camp that no liquor shall be allowed in any tent, the Colonel has, with great justice and propriety, set the example of obeying orders, and as a consequence, nothing can be found in the drinkable way but cold water, ice-water and water. That is as it should be, and that it is deserving not only of honorable mention, but universal following, must be patent to every visitor and every military man.

After morning parade, drill and exercises, the day was spent by the men in various ways, some went off on a fishing excursion, and after an absence of two hours' duration, returned as the

PORGIE GUARD,

commanded by Commissary Patten, bearing a string on which were strung about two hundred fish, of all sorts, kinds and sizes. Their advent created considerable fun, and their dress parade, in bare feet, handkerchiefed heads, fish-pole muskets, and shirt-sleeved uniform, was amusing in the extreme; others were playing ball, bathing, sleeping, cleaning accoutrements or riding around the parade ground. At noon, the drum-roll called

TO DINNER.

All marched to the mess-tent. At the word every head was uncovered, a blessing was invoked by Mr. Webb, and without further ceremony, each man commenced the attack. We had a very good soup, some of the fish presented by the "Porgie Guard," a desirable slice of tender roast beef, with accompaniments, and wound up with a saucer of rice pudding fit for the king.

THE EVENT OF THE DAY

however, was the reception of Brigadier-General Wm. Hall and the subsequent review. Gathered at the Colonel's marquee was a motley group, all of whom were welcomed by Mr. Lefferts, and made to feel entirely at ease by their courteous host. Among those present were the newly-arrived French Minister, His Excellency Count Mercier, Dr. Barker, and a large number of ladies. About 5 o'clock a messenger announced to Col. Lefferts that Gen. Hall and Staff were in camp, whereupon an invitation was sent for them to enter the marquee. A salute of eleven guns was fired, and presently the goodly array of military gentlemen advanced, and in turn were presented to the Colonel and Count Mercier. With Gen. Hall were City Judge Russell, Gen. Hobart Ward, (who wore a huge profile of Gen. Scott on his breast,) Gen. Wood of Ohio, Gen. Morris, Surgeon-General L. A. Sayres, (who was accompanied by his wife and sister,) Col. Jos. C. Pinckney, Maj. Anthon, Col. Van Buren, Maj. Harriot, Lieut. Maynard, Lieut. Buckley, Capt. French of Boston, the entire Staff of the Seventy-third Regiment, and a host of minor officers, with Rev. C. E. Hewes, Chaplain of the State Military Association, bringing up the rear. After chatting, brushing, dusting and cooling awhile, Gen. Hall advanced to Col. Lefferts, and handed him a

LETTER FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS,

Of which the following is a copy:

Fifth Avenue Hotel, July 11, 1860.

My Dear Sir: Accept my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to visit the camp of the Seventh Regiment, this afternoon. It would afford me great pleasure to avail myself of so favorable an opportunity to visit that unrivaled Regiment of citizen-soldiers, and regret that pressing business engagements deprive me of that pleasure.

With many thanks for your kindness, I am, very truly your obedient servant, S. A. DOUGLAS.

To Brigadier-General Wm. Hall, present.

The inability of Judge Douglas to be present at the review was the source of great disappointment, not only to the Colonel, but to a very large number of people, who had anticipated the pleasure of seeing him. After some further delay the Colonel was informed that the regiment was ready for inspection, review and drill, and, with his distinguished visitors, he proceeded to the parade-ground. Gen. Hall and Count Mercier walked arm-in-arm, followed by the rest, and, passing the regimental lines, took position directly in front of the colors, about two hundred feet from the front of the dress line. The band having passed before the Colonel, the Colonel having seen that all was right, and Gen. Hall having been notified that all was ready,

THE REVIEW BEGAN.

You of course understand that any description which I shall attempt is wholly an unprofessional one, and is simply an account of "how it struck me at the time." The band struck up "Hail Columbia," Gen. Hall and Count Mercier advanced fifteen feet and three inches, respectively raised their individual chapeaux, bowed and started toward the extreme right of the line. The staff officers and others followed, so did the reporters, the officers kept on, but the reporters did not; some of them had brains enough to know that they were out of place and quietly retired; others were confused and didn't know what to do, until they were *vi et armis* removed by the sentries, and one of them, the venerable representative of an evening cotemporary who ought to have known just what to do, as he has been and I believe yet is, "an old soger," stumbled back to the starting point and there remained, solitary and alone for about ten minutes, while the gaping crowd took him for Senator Douglas, for Gen. Scott or the President of the Board of Aldermen, varying their opinions according to their ideas of his appearance and estimate of his genius. But to return to Gen. Hall and his friends—first they walked rapidly up the front of the line looking at the soldiers' faces and muskets, and then they walked down the rear of the line, examining the backs of the soldiers, their coat-tails and their belts. Then they went back again to the original post of observation, and appeared greatly relieved that so much was gotten through safely. Almost immediately the Drum-Major gave his nine-foot staff with a ball on the end a mighty toss, caught it on his thumb, balanced it between his fingers, and whirled it in the air with the rapidity of a locomotive wheel. Then, winking at the cornet player, he gave the single for the band to play, and "Yankee Doodle came to town, Yankee Doodle Dandy," was immediately wafted by the pleasant ocean breeze to the tympana of our ears. At the word of command, the entire

REGIMENT MOVED

and commenced its parade. First came the troop, under command of Capt. Perley. The company was in full force, appeared remarkably well, and was mounted on the finest body of horses we have seen in a long time. Following the troop was the band and the famous drum corps, all timed by that remarkable Drum-major and his wonderful staff. After the band were the Colonel and staff officers, all dressed well, in good health, fine spirits, and appearing to have a jolly good time. Then came the eight companies of rank and file. Owing to some misunderstanding, the ranks were not quite so full as would have been desirable; but on the whole, the appearance presented by that large body of men, moving as with one volition, acting as if by machinery, was imposing, grand and effective. Having passed the General and his Staff and gone around the field in slow time, they again went around in quick time, receiving on each occasion the hearty plaudits of the thousands of visitors who gazed with delight at the unaccustomed scene. After the Regiment was put through a series of manœuvers, movements and drills, which seemed to gratify the professional observers, and delight the outsiders beyond measure. After which the Colonel invited his guest to his marquee and the affair was ended.

A grand lantern parade, came off on Tuesday night, when a cry of "Fire" was sounded, which brought every man to the front line of the camp, in decidedly undress uniform; when in various costumes, such as collar and boots, coat and vest, hat and pants, vest and gloves, but all with lanterns, the boys for an hour and a half made the air ring with their jovial laughter and their eyes to weep for very fun. If our readers wish to find a beautiful country landscape, a refreshing ocean bath, a picturesque scene, abundance of amusement and a day of enjoyment, they can do it all at no place so easily, comfortably and certainly, as at the place above described, and which will henceforth be known as the home of the Seventh Regiment,—the ground of Camp Scott.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet and the Overland Mail Service—Viscount Treilliard—Army Intelligence—Visit of the Prince of Wales, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 11.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The Cabinet have the Overland Mail service under consideration. The present contract provides for a semi-monthly mail in coaches from St. Joseph to Salt Lake in twenty-two days, at $125,000, and from Salt Lake to Placerville semi-monthly, in sixteen days, at $53,000. Wm. H. Russell & Co. propose running through to Placerville in twenty-five days, and to make weekly trips, for double the present allowance. It is understood that the President and all the Cabinet, except Postmaster-General Holt, are favorable to the proposition, and much surprise is felt at that officer's opposition. It is thought probable that the President will take the responsibility, and order the contract to be made.

Those who know the fact here are a good deal amused at the *Herald's* publishing the first account of the quarrel between Senator Gwin, the President and the Postmaster-General, and then gravely denying it. The quarrel was even more bitter than described.

SENATOR BROWN NEUTRAL.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, having read Mr. Breckinridge's letter of acceptance, now declares his purpose to take no part in the fight, as there is no practical difference in the positions taken by the two Democratic candidates.

DEPARTURE OF VISCOUNT TRIELLIARD.

Viscount Triellard left Washington this morning for New-York, *en route* to his new diplomatic post in Europe. He leaves a large circle of warmly-attached friends behind him.

ARMY MATTERS.

By direction of the President, Major Robert Anderson, of the First Artillery, and Capt. Andrew A. Humphreys, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, are detailed from the Army, as members of a Commission created by the eighth section of the act of June 21, 1860, to examine into the organization, system of discipline and course of instruction at West Point. These officers are ordered to report at West Point on the 16th inst.

Capt. W. B. Blair, Commissary of Subsistence, relieved Lieut. Williams, of the First Infantry, on the 30th ult., as Chief Commissary of the Department of Texas. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 11.

The Commission to settle the claims under the Paraguay treaty will probably be in session two weeks longer. The testimony for the American claimants is not yet all taken. It includes much valuable information relative to the natural advantages and productions of that country. The Republic of Paraguay is represented by J. M. Carlisle, Esq., of this city, as its attorney.

The Senate Printer, on Monday, delivered to the binder ten thousand of the three hundred thousand copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office report, ordered by the House. Twenty thousand copies additional will be ready in the course of a few days. The printing of this document was delayed by the action of the House in postponing the order until the close of the session. The Senate edition of the work has already been printed, bound and delivered.

There is no truth in the report that the House Printer has suspended operations, as the Attorney-General has not yet rendered an opinion as to the construction of the law reducing the prices to be paid for the printing.

The report of the Covode Committee makes eight hundred and forty printed pages. Of the one hundred thousand copies ordered by the House, thirty thousand will be ready for delivery in the course of a few days.

Congress, at the late session, ordered printing involving an expense of at least $800,000.

Workmen commenced this morning the removal of the Naval Monument from the Fish Pond on the western side of the Capitol. It is to be transferred to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in pursuance of the recent order of Congress.

The United States Agricultural exhibition will be held at Cincinnati from Sept. 12 to the 20th. The premium list amounts to $20,000. No cattle will be received, on account of pleuro pneumonia, but large premiums will be offered for horses, machinery, steam fire engines, etc.

Gen. Cullom, a former Clerk of the House of Representatives, charged with embezzlement in office, was tried by the Criminal Court to-day and acquitted.

Theophilus Fisk, well-known to the Editorial world, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Post-office Department.

The following is the correspondence between the President and Queen Victoria, relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales:

To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria:

I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of his Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington.

You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise, patriotic and constitutional sovereign.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, June 4, 1860.

Buckingham Palace, June 22, 1860.

My Good Friend: I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that these feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time, to mark the respect which he entertains for the Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful State and kindred nation.

The Prince of Wales will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when traveling on the continent of Europe.

The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you. I remain ever, your good friend,
VICTORIA, R.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, July 11—Midnight.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Halifax, is signaled. She will arrive up to port between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning.

LATEST NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

THE POPE'S IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

A letter from Rome, received June 28, says a battalion of Irish has been organized. It is called the Battalion of Saint Patrick.

The Vienna letter in the *Times*, says a great number of Irishmen continue to pass through Vienna on their way to Trieste and Ancona. The writer says many of them wish to return to their homes, but they are obliged to go on to Italy, as they have no money with which to pay their expenses back to England.

THE AUSTRIAN EMBEZZLEMENTS.

Vienna, Thursday, June 28.

The *Weiman Zeitung*, of to-day, says inquiries relative to the embezzlements of the late Gen. Eynatten, have proved that no charge of dishonesty can be raised against any other functionary in his department.

Douglas Ratification Meeting at Albany.

Albany, Wednesday, July 11.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Albany was witnessed to-night at the ratification meeting of the Democratic candidates—Douglas and Johnson. The Capitol Park, where the stands for speakers were erected, was literally filled to overflowing, and certainly ten thousand people must have been out, the crowd extending in a solid mass from the steps of the Capitol outside on State and Washington streets, and extending down State-street hill, reaching nearly to the Post-office at the foot of the street. Not one-tenth of the people present could hear the speakers from the platform, and in consequence much confusion prevailed; but the meeting was quite emphatic in its enthusiasm and earnestness. During the whole evening, State-street was a blaze of light from the delegations that did not arrive until a late hour, and who could not get within reach of the stand. The scene was unsurpassed by any demonstration ever seen in the city at any political gathering.

The meeting was organized with Mayor Thacher for President. Among the Vice-Presidents were Gerrett Y. Lansing, Wm. E. Bleecker, Hon. Stephen Clark, late American State Treasurer, Josiah B. Plumb, Henry H. Martin, Ex-Mayor Franklin Townsend, Ex-Mayor Eli Perry, James Edwards, Jeremiah Osborne, Erastus Corning, Jr., John J. Olcott, Joel Rathbone, Recorder Austin, and other prominent citizens.

Letters were received and read from Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Wm. Kelly, Hon. Fernando Wood, and Judge Willard, of Saratoga. Mayor Wood, while regretting his absence on account of official duties, says: "At a later period in the canvass I shall no doubt have an opportunity to address the citizens of Albany." Speeches were made by Peter Cagger, Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, Senator Coleman, of Louisiana, Lyman Tremaine, and Ira Shafer of Albany.

The demonstration was admittedly a great success.

Brutal Murder at Brownsville, Minn.

LaCrosse, Wis., Wednesday, July 11.

A brutal murder was committed at Brownsville, Minnesota, last evening. A man named Jake Riley killed his mother-in-law and sister-in-law, and attempted to kill his father-in-law, with a large bowie-knife. The murderer escaped. Intense excitement prevails in the vicinity, and the whole neighborhood has turned out in search of Riley. No cause is assigned for the deed, except intoxication.

The United States Zouave Cadets at Utica.

Utica, Wednesday, July 11.

The United States Zouave Cadets, of Chicago, were received in this city to-day with great military display, by the Forty-fifth Regiment, under the command of Gen. H. R. White. A tremendous crowd witnessed the drilling. The Zouaves leave for Troy to-morrow morning, and will be in New-York Saturday morning.

Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada.

Ottawa, C. W., Wednesday, July 11.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada met here to-day. A large number of delegates are assembled from all parts of Canada. The session was occupied by receiving reports and the annual address of the Grand Master.

Naval.

Boston, Wednesday, July 11.

The United States frigate *Macedonian* arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., this morning, from the Mediterranean station.

Virginia State Democratic Convention.

Richmond, Wednesday, July 11.

The Executive Committee has called the State Democratic Convention at Charlottesville, Aug. 16.

Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

St. Johns, Wednesday, July 11.

Wind W. S. W. Showery; thermometer 36°. Foggy at Cape Race.

The Europa Outward Bound.

Boston, Wednesday, July 11.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at noon to-day, with 80 passengers for Liverpool, and 15 for Halifax, and $175,000 in specie.

Hon. Geo. S. Hilliard is to deliver the annual address before the Barnstable, Mass., Agricultural Society in October next.

COMMENCEMENT OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Address of Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes.

The Annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, was held on the College grounds yesterday—it being the Fifteenth Commencement since the institution has been under the charge of the Jesuits. About 2,000 ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, a large portion of whom were from New-York. Among the guests present were Archbishop Hughes, Vicar-General Starrs, Rev. Dr. Kanna, of Longford, Ireland; Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile; Bishop McLoughlin, of Brooklyn; Orestes A. Brownson, Erastus Benedict, and others.

The exercises were held in the open air, beneath a large awning, in the centre of a group of stately elms, which stand on the College lawn. At one end of the tent was erected a platform about four feet from the ground, appropriately decked with American flags, and with a panoramic view of the Hudson in the rear. The platform was occupied by the students of the graduating class, and the Faculty of the College occupied seats with the audience in front. The central position was assigned to Archbishop Hughes, who was dressed in his purple robes, with gold chain and cross, and a doctor's cap similar to that worn by the professors. Father Tellier, the President of the College, occupied a seat on the right of the Archbishop, and the remainder of the Faculty distributed themselves in different places throughout the assembly.

The exercises commenced with an overture by Noll's Band, after which, the members of the Graduating Class delivered orations in the following order:

Discourse—"The Arm of Life." Mr. Richard Ign. Merrick, New-York.

Discourse—"Liberty." Mr. Peter J. Foote, Erighil, Ireland.

Discourse—"Natural and Christian Society." Mr. Matthew J. McKeon, Staten Island.

Discourse—"The Spirit of the Age." Mr. Francis V. Oliver, New-York.

Discourse—"Self-Culture."—Valedictory. Mr. H. M. Murphy, Albany, N. Y.

The discourses were alternated with music. In point of rhetoric and elocution the orations were fully up to the average of similar productions in other Colleges. In tone and sentiment they displayed a striking uniformity in reference to the political and religious aspects of the subjects treated.

At the close of the orations the President ascended the platform and introduced Rev. Jas. Keegar, of Brooklyn, who briefly addressed the Graduating class, recurring to the pleasant memories connected with his own College life at Fordham, and giving some good advice in reference to the future course of those whom he addressed.

Father Tellier then conferred diplomas, bearing the degree of Bachelor of Arts, upon the following members of the Graduating class: Santiago Ainsa, Sonora, Mexico; Richard Merrick, New-York; Peter Foote, Erighil, Ireland; Matthew McKeon, Staten Island; Patrick J. O'Grady, Galway, Ireland; James J. Doherty, New-York; Francis Oliver, New-York; James Sullivan, Brooklyn, L. I.; Henry M. Murphy, Albany, N. Y.; Oliver McKeon, Staten Island.

The degree of A. B. was also conferred upon the following students from the College of St. Francis Xavier, in this City:

Gabriel A. Healy, New-York; Winand Wigger, New-York; Eugene Kelly, Auburn; Francis McKenny, Ireland.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following graduates of two years' standing:

Thos. J. McCahill, New-York; Chas. G. Herbermann, Prussia; George P. Byrne, Middletown Point, N. J.

The prize of a gold medal, valued at $100, donated by the Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, for the best biographical essay, was awarded to Santiago Ainsa, of Sonora, New-Mexico. The subject was "Alfred the Great."

Archbishop Hughes was here invited to a seat on the platform, which he accepted, and assisted in the distribution of a large number of premiums, in the shape of elegantly bound books, to the students of the several classes who had distinguished themselves in different studies.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

Following this, the Archbishop arose and addressed the students and the audience generally at considerable length. He said he was happy that God had permitted him once more, and, for the nineteenth time within his memory, to meet them under that favorite tent, and beneath those umbrageous trees. Those trees were delightful in themselves, but they were rendered more so by the excellent vocal and instrumental music that had resounded through their branches on this occasion. They were memorable trees even when Washington was a boy; and according to tradition, that great man had spent one night at least in yonder mansion, within the rustling sound of their leaves. Therefore he venerated those trees, and he hoped that the Commencement exercises would always be held beneath their branches, rather than in the pent-up walls of the college. He had been much pleased with the exercises of the day, with the music, which was always excellent, and with the orations, which had never been better; but there was a passage in one of the orations which he begged leave to suggest, with all due deference and in all kindness to the young gentleman who spoke it, had better have been omitted. He referred to an anecdote or representation with reference to one part of our country which made us laugh, but was hardly in good taste on an occasion like the present. It was a remark about the Zebediahs of Connecticut, and the Zebediahs of Massachusetts. Every nation might be made the occasion of a slur or a joke; the Irish were fond of joking the Germans, and the Germans the Irish. This was all well enough in its place, but this was a public institution, that recognized no difference between one part of our country and another. It was a Catholic institution, that embraced the whole of our glorious Union, and a catholic spirit should ever prevail within its walls. Another point he wished to speak of, which perhaps leaned to the other side. He referred to an article which had lately appeared in one of the ablest journals of the Catholic faith, in which a comparison was drawn between Catholics and Protestants, in the matter of public education, much to the depreciation of Catholics. He was now speaking in the presence of the only great Catholic reviewer in this country, Dr. Brownson, a man who is the best, or among the best, writers of the English language. He was aware that Dr. Brownson did not write all the articles that appeared in his review, and he knew, furthermore, that when he told us our faults, as he often did—for we all know he never flatters us [laughter]—it was done in kindness, and for our own improvement. We should, therefore, not shrink up like sensitive plants, but, when our shortcomings are pointed out to us, and shown to be defects, we should correct them. But he did not admit the argument of that article at all. He did not admit that Protestants were more favorable to education than Catholics; on the contrary he claimed that Catholics had taken the lead in education ever since Christianity began. He knew the history of the great University of Oxford and of Cambridge; he knew the men who founded those great seats of learning; he knew they were founded by Catholics, and by Catholic funds. So with Paris; so also with the University of Pavia in Italy. There were surely no Anglo-Saxons there; and as for Protestants, there was not one in the whole world. The only University in all Great Britain founded by Protestants, was Trinity College, Dublin, and that was founded for the purpose of putting down Catholics, and Catholic property was confiscated to pay for it. New-England was the only Protestant country in the world that ever encouraged education. The Queen of England, or rather her ministers, had inflicted a flashy boon upon the people of Ireland, in the shape of what they called the Queen's College, which he would denominate a respectable nuisance. It was a sort of mulatto concern, neither white nor black, an *omnium gaethrum* as it were, of all sort of people mixed together in one common society. He rejoiced that the Irish people and the Irish clergy, through all the persecution they had suffered, still had spirit enough to stand up for the right, and refuse to accept such a boon at the hands of that "tuppenny" statesman called Lord John Russell. Recurring to our own country he admitted that Protestant New-England had been a liberal promoter of education; that her wealthy men had given freely of their means to endow colleges and found professorships in her institutions of learning; and in that respect she had set a noble example, worthy the imitation of the Catholic laymen of our country, and one which he hoped and believed they would ere long begin to follow. They had already accomplished much, and were going to accomplish a great deal more.

The Archbishop closed by again alluding to *Brownson's Review*, which, he said, was a work that every Catholic should subscribe for.

At the conclusion of Bishop Hughes' address Dr. Brownson arose and said, that as himself and his *Review* had been several times alluded to, he desired to state that the article in the last number, to which reference had been made, was written by an Irishman and a Catholic, and not only by an Irish Catholic but by a Professor in a leading Catholic Institution.

The audience then dispersed, and the Professors and students, together with a large number of invited guests, repaired to the dining hall of the College and partook of a sumptuous dinner, at which sentiments were exchanged and speeches made by several of the old graduates of the College and others.

The *Independent* has the following remarkable statement: "It ought to be distinctly understood that the London Tract Society *declined to recognize Rev. Dr. Murray as a representative of the American Tract Society located in Nassau-street in this City*. He carried out a commission as representative of that dishonored institution; but the Committee of the London Society would not acknowledge him in that capacity. He exhibited to them a narrative of the doings of the Nassau-street Society, but they refused to have it read or referred to at their public meeting. Dr. Murray was courteously invited to speak simply *as Dr. Murray*, but his commission and his narrative had to be laid aside. We have these facts on the best authority. Will the *Observer* and the *American Messenger* copy?"

THE PRESIDENCY.

Republican Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

The Republican Party—Its Origin, Its Necessity, and its Permanence.

The announcement that Hon. Charles Sumner, of Boston, was to deliver a speech before the Young Men's Republican Union of this City, drew together last evening one of the largest audiences that ever assembled within the walls of the Cooper Institute. Long before 8 o'clock, the time designated for the meeting, every seat and standing place in the vast Hall was occupied, and, what is not usual at political gatherings, a large proportion of the audience were ladies. Mr. Sumner entered the Hall from the rear of the stage at precisely 8 o'clock, and the moment he appeared in sight he was greeted with the most vociferous cheers, clapping of hands and stamping of feet from all parts of the room.

Mr. Rogers, the President of the Young Men's Republican Union, nominated for chairman of the meeting, Abijah Mann, Jr., which nomination was unanimously indorsed. Mr. Mann, on taking the chair, said that they had now to listen to the voice of one who had stood up manfully for the freedom of speech, not only against open foes, but even against the opposition of some of his colleagues. [Applause.] He was here to-night to maintain this same right to free speech, and to express his views of the political condition of the country. It gave him pleasure to introduce to the audience Hon. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sumner, on taking the stand, was again greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. After tendering his acknowledgments for the generous and cordial reception, and regretting his inability to speak all he felt, he addressed the audience, amid frequent interruptions of applause, as follows:

MR. SUMNER'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of New-York: Of all men in our history, there are two whose influence at this moment is most peculiar. Though dead, they yet live, speak and act in the conflict of principles, which divides the country—standing face to face like two well-matched champions. When I add that one was from South Carolina and the other from Massachusetts, you will see at once that I mean John C. Calhoun and John Quincy Adams.

Statesmen both of long career, of marked ability, and of unblemished integrity—acting together at first—sitting in the same Cabinet—which they quitted—one to become Vice-President, and the other President, then for the remainder of their days battling in Congress and dying there—each was a leader in life, but each has become in death a grander leader still.

Mr. Calhoun possessed an intellect of much originality and boldness, and, though wanting in the culture of a scholar, made himself felt in council and in debate. To native powers unlike, but not inferior, Mr. Adams added the well-ripened fruits of long experience in foreign lands, and of studies more varied and complete than those of any public man in our history, beside an indomitable will, and that spirit of freedom which inspired his father when in the Continental Congress he so eloquently maintained the Declaration of Independence, making himself its "colossus" on that floor.

THE DIVIDING POINT ON THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

Sitting together in the Cabinet of Mr. Munroe, they concurred in sanctioning the Prohibition of Slavery in the Missouri Territory as constitutional, and so advised the President. But here the divergence probably began—though for a long time it was not made manifest. The Diary of Mr. Adams shows that at that early day, when Slavery had been little discussed, he saw its enormity with instinctive quickness, and described it with corresponding force. The record is less full with regard to Mr. Calhoun; but when in later life they appeared, one in the Senate and the other in the House of Representatives, each openly assumed the position by which he will be known in history—one as the leader in all the pretensions of Slavery and of slave-masters, and the other as the champion of Freedom.

Mr. Calhoun regarded Slavery as a permanent institution; Mr. Adams regarded it as transitory. Mr. Calhoun vaunted it as a form of civilization; Mr. Adams scorned it as an unquestionable barbarism. Mr. Calhoun did not hesitate to call it the most stable basis for free government; Mr. Adams vehemently denounced it as a curse, full of weakness and mockery, and doubly offensive in a boasted Republic. Mr. Calhoun, not content with thus exalting Slavery, proceeded to denounce the early opinions of Washington and Jefferson as "folly and delusion," to assail the self evident truths of the Declaration of Independence as "absurd," and then to proclaim that human beings are property under the Constitution, and as such, may be transported into the territories and there held in Slavery: while Mr. Adams added to the glory of his long and diversified career, by persistent efforts, which are better for his fame than having been President—upholding the great rights of petition and speech; vindicating the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence; exposing the hateful character of Slavery; insisting upon its prohibition in the territories; denying the asserted property in man; and especially and often exhibiting the unjust power in the National Government, usurped by what he called "the little cluster" of slavemasters, whose yoke was to him intolerable.

Such, most briefly told, were the antagonist opinions of these two chiefs. Never was great conflict destined to involve a great country more distinctly foreshadowed. All that the Republican Party now opposes may be found in John C. Calhoun. All that the Republican Party now maintains may be found in John Quincy Adams. Choose ye, fellow-citizens between the two. The rule of "Principles, and not men" is hardly applicable to a man whose life now bears the sacred seal of death, and whose name is the synonym of principle; yet I do not hesitate to say that our cause is best appreciated in its precise objects and aims. Proud as we may be to tread where John Quincy Adams leads the way, there is a guide of more commanding authority found in the eternal laws of Right, and the concurring mandates of the Constitution itself, when properly interpreted, which teaches the duties of a good citizen. Such is the guide of the Republican Party, which, I say fearlessly, were most known, will be most trusted, and which when understood in its origin, will be seen to be no accidental or fugitive organization, merely for an election, but an irresistible necessity, which in the nature of things, must be as permanent as the pretensions, moral and political, which it seeks to constrain and counteract.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS USES.

Let us dwell, then, on the Republican Party, its origin, its necessity, and its permanence.

All must admit that if no Republican Party existed now—even if that halcyon day so often promised by cajoling politicians had come, when the Slavery question was settled—still there would be a political necessity for a great party of opposition to act as a check on the Administration. A kindred necessity was once expressed by an eminent British statesman, who gave as a toast, "A strong Administration and a strong Opposition." Parties are unknown in despotic countries. They belong to the machinery of free Governments. Through parties, public opinion is concentrated and directed. Through parties principles are maintained above men. And through parties, men in power are held to a just responsibility. But if ever there was occasion for such a party, it is now, when the corruptions of the Administration have been dragged to light by recent Committees of Congress. On this ground alone, good men might be summoned to rescue the Government of our country.

CORRUPTIONS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It is now an attested fact that Mr. Buchanan became President through corruption. Money familiarly known as a "corruption fund," first distilled in small drippings from clerks and petty officials, was swollen by the larger contributions of merchants and contractors, and with this accumulation votes were purchased in Philadelphia, enough to turn the election in that great metropolis, and in the chain of cause and effect, to assure the triumph of the Democratic candidate. I speak now only what has been proved. Fraudulent naturalization papers in blank, by which this was perpetrated, have been produced before a Committee of Congress. It was natural that an Administration thus corrupt in origin should continue to exercise power through the same corruption by which power was gained; but nothing else than that insensibility to acts of shame, which is bred by familiarity, can explain how all this should be done with such absolute indecency of exposure—wearing scarcely so much as a fig-leaf.

A letter from a local politician, addressed to the President himself, urging without disguise the giving of a large contract for machinery to a particular house in Philadelphia, employing 450 mechanics, with a view to the approaching election, was inclosed to the Secretary of the Navy, with this indorsement, in a well-known handwriting: Sept. 15, 1858. The inclosed letter from Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. J. B." Thus did the President of the United States, in formal written words, now of record in the history of the country, recommend the employment of the public money, set apart for the public service, to influence an election. Here was corruption as positive as when his supporters purchased votes in the streets. From one, learn all; and from such a characteristic instance, learn the character of the Administration. But there are other well-known instances; and the testimony before the Congressional Committees discloses the President on Sundays, in secret conclave with one of his corrupt agents, piously occupied in discussing the chances of an election, and how its expenses were to be met, while, at the same time, like another Joseph Surface, he was uttering in public fine sentiments of political morality, and lamenting the prevalence of the very indecencies in which he was engaged.

THE KANSAS FRAUDS.

It was natural that a President, who, with professions of purity on the lips, made himself the pander of such vulgar corruption, should stick at nothing needed to carry his purposes. I shall not dwell on the Lecompton Constitution; but it belongs to this chapter. You all know its wickedness. Concocted originally at Washington, with the single purpose of fastening Slavery upon the people of Kansas, it was by execrable contrivance so arranged as to prevent the people, when about to become a State, from voting on that question. Next, sanctioned by a Convention of usurpers, who in no respect represented the people of Kansas; then fraudulently submitted to the people for their votes, it was fraudulently adopted by stuffing ballot-boxes on a scale never before known—thus at the Delaware Crossing, where there were but 43 legal voters, 400 were returned; at Oxford, where there were but 42 legal voters, 1,000 were returned; and at Shawnee, where there were but 40 legal voters, 1,200 were returned. And yet this Constitution, disowned by the very Governor who had gone to Kansas as the agent of the President, rotten with corruption, gaping with fraud, and steaming with iniquity, was at once recognized by the President, urged upon Congress in his annual Message, and pressed for adoption by all the appliances of unprincipled power. If the words of Jugartha turning his back upon Rome, cannot be repeated, that *all had a price*, it was not from any forbearance in the President. A single editor was offered the printing of the Post-office blanks, worth at least $80,000, upon the condition that he should, by an editorial no larger than a man's hand, promise subserviency to the Administration. Bribes of office were added to bribes of money. As the votes of electors had already been purchased to make Mr. Buchanan, President, the votes of Representatives were now solicited to carry out his scheme of corruption, and the halls of Congress were changed into a political market-house, where men were bought by the head. Is not all this enough to arouse the indignation of the people?

It is true that the President, whose power began in corruption, and who is the responsible author of the corruption by which his Administration has been debased, is no longer a candidate for office. Already judgment has begun. His own political party has discarded him. The first avenging blow has been struck. Incorruptible history will do the rest. The tablets conspicuously erected in Genoa to expose the crimes of Doges, branding one as *Fur Magnus* and the other as *Maximus Latronum*, will not be needed here. The exposed corrupter, the tyrant enslaver, and the robber of human freedom, cannot be forgotten. Unhappy President! After a long career of public service, not only tossed aside, but tossed over to perpetual memory as an example to be shunned. Better for him the oblivion of common life than the bad fame which he has won!

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

But though not himself a candidate for office, his peculiar supporters, animated by his spirit, linked with him in all his misrule, are embodied as a party, and ask your votes. Simply to resist this combination, and to save the Republic from its degrading influence, would justify the formation of the Republican Party; and I doubt not that there are many who will be content to unite with us on this ground alone, anxious to put the National Government once again in pure hands. To all such, welcome!

While this consummation necessarily enters into the present purposes of the Republican Party, while we naturally begin by insisting upon purity in the Government, and make this one of our urgent demands, it is obvious that the quickening impulse of party is to be found in other purposes, which cannot pass away in a single election. The Republican Party seeks to overthrow the Slave oligarchy in the National Government, and especially at this moment to stay its aggressions in the Territories, which through a corrupt interpretation of the Constitution, it threatens to barbarize with Slavery. But all who seek purity in the National Government must unite in this purpose, for only by the overthrow of this corrupt oligarchy, which, beginning in the denial of all human rights, necessarily shows itself in barbarism and corruption of all kinds, can a better order of things prevail. It is out of Slavery that all our griefs proceed; nor can the corruptions of the present Administration be fully comprehended without considering the nature of this evil and its chronic influence over our Government, reaching everywhere by subtle agencies or more subtle far-reaching example, but still in itself the original and all-sufficient activity. As well attempt to explain the Gulf Stream without the Gulf of Mexico, or the origin of Evil without the human heart, as attempt to explain the present degraded character of our National Government without Slavery. As well attempt to enact the play of "Othello" without the Moor. And permit me to say that our warfare with these corruptions will be feeble unless we attack them in their origin.

The subject is so vast that I can undertake to expose it by glimpses only.

PROGRESS OF THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

At the beginning of our history, Slavery was universally admitted to be an evil. Nobody then so hardy as to vindicate it. In the Convention which framed the Constitution, it was branded as "a nefarious institution," or more mildly called simply "wrong," and these generous voices came from the South as well as from the North. Out of the Convention there was a similar accord. I shall not quote the words of Washington, Jefferson, or Franklin, or Jay, for they are familiar to all. But as they spoke others spoke, and I might occupy this whole evening simply in reciting this testimony. Nor were these declarations confined to men in public life. The colleges all, by special action, arrayed themselves against Slavery, especially the University of William and Mary, in Virginia, which conferred upon Granville Sharpe, the acknowledged chief of British Abolitionists, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The literature of the land, such as it was, agreed with the colleges. The Church, too, added its powerful voice; and here, amid the diversities of religious faith, we hail that unity of spirit which animated all. Quakers Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists seem almost to have vied with each other in this pious testimony.

The Constitution was adopted, but the word "slave" was not allowed to pollute its text; and this was in declared deference to the prevailing opinion, which regarded Slavery as temporary, destined soon to pass away. All looked forward to this glad day, which seemed to be almost at hand. In harmony with this existing expectation, Slavery was prohibited in all the existing Territories of the Union, so that when Washington, as first President of the United States, at his inauguration here in New-York, took his first oath to support the Constitution, the flag of the Republic, nowhere on the land within the jurisdiction of Congress, covered a single slave. Little then did the Fathers dream that the evil which they regarded with shame, and which they exerted themselves to prohibit, would elevate its obscene crest, as it now does, and flaunt its pretensions before the world. Little did they dream that the Constitution, from which they had carefully excluded the very *word*, would, in defiance of reason and common sense, be held to protect the *thing*, so exceptionally that it could not be reached by Congressional prohibition, even within Congressional jurisdiction. Little did they dream that the text, which they left so pure and healthful, would, through corrupt interpretation, be swollen into such a hideous *Elephantiasis*.

Two circumstances, civilizing in themselves, have exercised an unexpected influence for Slavery; first, the abolition of the slave-trade, which, by taking away the supply, has increased the value of slaves; and secondly, the increased cultivation of cotton stimulated by the invention of new machinery. The last has been of especial influence. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say, that out of this slender cotton fibre have been formed the manacles of the slave. Thus, through sinister influences and the wickedness of men is good made the minister of wrong. Next after Christopher Columbus, who, by his sublime enterprise, opened the pathway to the New World, Eli Whitney, who discovered the cotton gin, has been indirectly and unconsciously a chief agent in the bondage of the African race on the North American Continent; and surely a proper gratitude for the advantages which we enjoy in such large store from these two discoveries must prompt us to increased activity for the welfare of those who, alas! have been such losers where we have been such gainers.

This change of opinion, so disastrous in its results, was gradual. Though easily detected, in its successive stages, by the careful inquirer, it did not become manifest to the whole country till 1820, when it burst forth in the Missouri question. Then, for the first time, Slavely openly showed itself violent, insolent, belligerent. Freedom was checked, but saved something by a compromise—called, at the moment of its adoption, by Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, "a triumph of the South," where, in consideration of the admission of Missouri as a Slave State—thus securing an additional preponderance to the Slave power—it was stipulated that Slavery should be prohibited in certain outlying territory, at the time trodden only by savages. Then came a lull, during which the change was still at work, until, cotemporaneous with the abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies, the discussion was lighted anew. Meanwhile slaves had augumented in price, and slave-masters had become more decided in opinion. At first, in timid deference to the world, they ventured on no defence of Slavery in the abstract; but at last, bolder grown under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, they threw aside all reserve, openly assailed the opinions of the Fathers, audaciously denied the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and by formal resolution asserted the new dogma of Slavery in the Territories. This was in 1847. A letter from Mr. Calhoun of that day, addressed to a member of the Alabama Legislature, shows that there was an element of policy in the exaggeration. His desire was "to force the Slavery issue" on the North, believing that delay was dangerous, as the slavemasters were relatively stronger, both morally and politically, than they would ever be again.

At last the end has come. Slavery is openly pronounced at one time "the black-marble keystone of our National Arch;" at another time "the corner-stone of our Republican edifice;" then it is vaunted as "the highest type of civilization;" then as "a blessing to the master as well as the slave;" and then again "as ennobling to the master if not to the slave." It is only the first step which costs, and therefore the authors of these opinions, so shocking to the moral sense, do not hesitate at other opinions equally shocking to the reason which pretend to find impossible sanctions for Slavery in the Constitution. Listening to these extravagances, who would not exclaim with Ben Johnson in the play,

> Grave father, he's possest; again I say,
> Possest. Nay, if there be possession
> And obsession, he has both.

TRUE CHARACTER OF THE INSTITUTION.

And now, fellow-citizens, what is Slavery? This is no question merely of curiosity or philanthropy; for when the National Government, which you and I at the North help to constitute, is degraded to be its instrument, and all the national Territories are proclaimed open to its barbarism, and the Constitution itself is perverted to sanction its pretensions, the whole subject logically and necessarily enters into our discussion. It cannot be avoided—it cannot be blinked out of sight. Nay, you must pass upon it by your votes at the coming election. Futile is the plea that we at the North have nothing to do with Slavery. Granted that we have nothing to do with it in the States; we have much to do with all its irrational pretensions under the Constitution, and just so long as these irrational pretensions are urged, Slavery must be discussed. It must be laid bare in its enormity, precisely as though it were proposed to plant it here in New-York. Nor can such a wrong—foul in itself, and fouler still in its pretensions—be dealt with tamely. Tameness is surrender; and charity, too, may be misapplied. Forgiving those who trespass against us, I know not if we are called to forgive those who trespass against others; to forgive those who trespass against a race: to forgive those who trespass against the Republic; to forgive those who trespass against civilization; to forgive those who trespass against a whole race; to forgive those who trespass against the universal human family: finally to forgive those who trespass against God. Such trespassers now exist amongst us—possessing the organization of party—possessing the control of the National Government—constituting at this moment a colossal power—and "what seems its head the likeness of a *President* has on." Surely if ever there was a moment when every faculty should be bent into the service, and all should be invigorated by an inspiring zeal falsely rejected by the heartless diplomatist, it is now, while the battle between Civilization and Barbarism is still undecided and you are summoned to resist the last desperate shock. To this work I am not equal; but I do not shrink from the duties of my post. Alas! Human language is gentle, and the human voice is weak. Words only are mine, when I ought to command thunderbolts. Voice only is mine, when, like the ancient Athenian, I ought to carry the weapons of Zeus on the tongue.

What, then, I repeat, is Slavery? The occasion forbids details; but enough must be presented to place this outrage in a true light—as something worse even than a constant state of war where the master is the constant aggressor. And here I put aside for the moment all the tales which reach us from the house of bondage; all the cumulative, crushing testimony, alike from slaves and from their masters; all the barbarous incidents which have helped to arouse a yet too feeble indignation; in short, all the glimpses which have come to us from this mighty Blue Beard's chamber. All these I put aside, not because they are of little moment in exhibiting the true character of Slavery, but because I desire to arraign Slavery on grounds above all controversy, impeachment or suspicion, even from slave masters themselves. Not on triumphant story, adorned by the genius of woman; not even on indisputable facts do I now accuse Slavery; but on its character as revealed in its own simple definition of itself. Out of its own mouth do I condemn it.

ITS ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS.

By the *law of Slavery*, man created in the image of God, fearfully and wonderfully made, with sensibilities of pleasure and pain, with sentiments of love, with aspirations for improvement, with a sense of propriety, and with a soul like ourselves, is divested of his human character, and declared to be a mere *chattel* "to all intents and purposes whatsoever." I do not stop to give at length all its odious words; you are doubtless familiar with them. But in this simple definition is contained the whole incalculable wrong of Slavery; for out of it, as from an inexhaustible fountain, are derived all the unrighteous prerogatives of the master. These are five in number; and I know not which is the most revolting.

First—There is the pretension that *man can hold property in man*, forgetful that, by a law older than all human law, foremost stands the indefeasible right of every man to himself.

Secondly—The *absolute nullification of the relation of husband and wife*, so that all who are called slaves are delivered over to concubinage or prostitution, it may be with each other, or it may be with their masters; but with whomsoever it may be, it is the same, for with slaves marriage is impossible, as they are always "coupled," never married.

Thirdly—*The absolute nullification of the relation of parent and child*; for the infant legally belongs, not to the mother who bore it, but to the master who bought it.

Fourthly—*The absolute denial of instruction*; for the master may always, at his own rude discretion, prevent his victim from learning to read, and thus shut upon him those gates of knowledge which open such vistas on earth and in Heaven. And

Fifthly—*The absolute robbery of the labor of another and of all its fruits*; forgetful that by the same original law under which every man has a title to himself, he has also a title to the fruits of his own labor, amounting in itself to a sacred property, which no person, however called, whether despot or master, can righteously appropriate.

Such are the five essential elements of Slavery. Look at them, and you will confess that this institution stands forth as a hateful assemblage of unquestionable wrongs under the sanction of existing law. Take away any one of these, and just to that extent Slavery will cease to exist. Take away all, and the Slavery question will be settled. But this assemblage becomes more hateful still when its unmistakable *single motive* is detected, which is simply this—*to compel Labor without wages*. Incredible as it may seem, it cannot be denied that the right of a man to himself—the right of a husband to his wife—the right of a parent to his child—the right of a man to instruction—the right of a man to the fruits of his own labor—all these supreme rights, by the side of which other rights are petty, are trampled down, in order to organize that *five-headed* selfishness, practically maintained by the lash, which, look at it as you will, has for its single object Compulsory Labor without Wages.

EFFECTS OF SLAVERY UPON THE MASTER.

That Slavery thus constituted, can be good for the master, is one of the hallucinations of the system—something like the hallucination of the opium eater. Fascinating, possibly, it may be for a time, but debasing and destructive it must be in the end. That slave-masters should be violent and tyrannical—that they should be regardless of all right, especially where Slavery was in question—and that the higher virtues of character should fail in them—all this might be inferred, even in the absence of evidence, according to the irresistible laws of cause and effect. No man can do injustice with impunity. He may not suffer in wordly condition; but he must suffer in his own nature. And the very unconsciousness in which he lives aggravates the unhappy influence. Nor can familiarity with the scenes of Slavery fail to exert hardening influence.

Persons become accustomed to scenes of brutality, till they witness them with indifference. Hogarth, that master of human nature, has portrayed this tendency in his picture of a dissection at a medical college, where the president maintains the dignity of insensibility over a corpse which he regards simply as the object of a lecture. And Horace Walpole, who admired the satire of this picture, finds in it an illustration of the truth that "the legal habitude of viewing shocking scenes hardens the human mind, and renders it unfeeling." And this simple truth, in its most general application, illustrates the condition of the slave-master. How can he show sensibility for the common rights of fellow-citizens, who sacrifices daily the most sacred rights of others merely to secure *labor without wages*? With him a false standard is necessarily established, bringing with it a blunted moral sense, and clouded perceptions, so that when he does something intrinsically barbarous or mean, he does not blush to find it fame.

BARBAROUS INFLUENCES IN SOCIAL LIFE.

Here, again, I forbear all details. The reason of the intellect blending with the reason of the heart; the testimony of history fortified by the testimony of good men; an array of unerring figures linked with an array of unerring facts: all these I might employ. And I might proceed to show how this barbarous influence beginning on the plantation, diffuses itself throughout society, enters into official conduct, and even mounts into Congress, where for a long time it has exercised a vulgar domination. But I shall not open this chapter.

But there is one frightful circumstance, unhappily of frequent occurrence, which proclaims so clearly the character of the social system bred by Slavery that I shall be pardoned for adducing it. I refer to the roasting of slaves alive at the stake; one has been roasted only recently; not after a public trial, according to the forms of law, as at the fires of Smithfield, but by a lawless crowd, suddenly assembled, who in this way make themselves the ministers of a cruel vengeance. This barbarism, which seems to have become a part of the customary law of Slavery, may well cover us all with humiliation, when we reflect that it has already been renounced by the copper-colored savages of our continent; while, during the present century, more instances of it have occurred among our slave-masters than we know of among our savages since that early day when Capt. Smith was saved from this fate by the tenderness of Pocahontas. Perhaps no other usage reveals with such fearful distinctness the deep-seated, pervading influence of Slavery, offensive to civilization, hostile to law itself, by virtue of which it pretends to live, insulting to humanity, shocking to decency, and utterly heedless of all rights, forms or observances, in the maintenance of its wicked power.

Let me not be unjust to slave-masters. Some there are, I know, of happy natures, uncorrupted by the possession of tyrannical power, who render the condition of their slaves endurable, and in private virtues emulate the graces of civilization; but the good in these case comes from the masters, *notwithstanding* Slavery. And, besides, there are the great examples of the Fathers of the Republic, who, looking down upon Slavery and regarding it as an evil, were saved from its contamination. To all these I render heartfelt homage. But their virtues cannot save from condemnation the essential wrong which I now expose.

POLITICAL ASPECTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Such, fellow-citizens, is Slavery as it appears in its law, and also in its influence on society. Bad as it is, if it modestly kept at home—if it did not stalk into the national jurisdiction, and enter into the National Government, *within the reach of our votes*, I should not summon you on this occasion to unite against it; for whatever may be the promptings of sympathy and of godlike philanthropy, nothing is clearer than that our political duties depend simply upon our political responsibilities; and since we are not politically responsible for Slavery in Charleston, or in Constantinople, so in neither place have we any political duties in regard to it. Lament it wherever it exists we must, and surround its victims with our prayers, but our action while inspired by these sentiments must rest within the landmarks of the law and the Constitution.

And here the field is ample. Indeed, if Slavery existed nowhere within the national jurisdiction, as it clearly does, our duties would still be urgent, to grapple with that pernicious influence which through an *Oligarchical Combination* of slave masters, unknown to the Constitution, never anticipated by its founders, and existing in defiance of their example, has entered into and possessed the National Government, like an Evil Spirit. This influence, which, wielding at will all the powers of the National Government—even those of the judiciary itself—has become formidable to Freedom everywhere, clutching violently at the Territories, and menacing the Free States themselves, as witness the claim still undecided in the Court of the last resort of a citizen of Virginia to hold slaves in New-York on the way to Texas; this influence, now so vaulting, was for a long time unobserved, even while exercising a controlling power. At first timid and shy, from an undoubted consciousness of its guilt, it avoided discussion; but it was determined in its policy. The Southern Senator who boasted that for sixty years the Slave States had governed the country, knew well their constant inferiority to the Free States in population, wealth, manufactures, commerce, schools, churches, libraries, and all the activities of a true civilization; knew well that they had contributed nothing to the literature of the country, even in political economy and the science of Government, which they have so vehemently professed, except the now forgotten "forty-bale theory;" knew well that by no principle of justice could this long predominance be explained; but he forgot to confess the secret agency. True it is that, in the game of office and legislation, the Slave States have always won. They have played with loaded dice—*loaded with Slavery*. The trick of the Automaton Chess Player, for so long a time an incomprehensible marvel, has been repeated with similar success. Let the Free States make a move on the board, and the Slave States have said "Check." Let them strive for Free Trade, and the cry has been "Check." Let them jump toward Protection, and again it is "Check." Let them move toward Internal Improvements, and the cry is still "Check." Whether forward or backward, to the right or left, wherever they moved, the Free States have been pursued by an inexorable "check." But the secret is now discovered. Amid the well-arranged machinery, which seemed to give motion to the victorious chess-player, was concealed a *motive force* which has not been estimated—the Slave Power. It is the Slave Power which has been the perpetual victor, saying always "Check" to the Free States. And it is the Slave Power which, according to the boast of the Senator, has governed the country.

THE NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

The actual number of slaveholders was for a long time unknown, and on this account was naturally exaggerated. It was often represented to be very great. On one occasion, a distinguished representative from Massachusetts, whose name will be ever cherished for his devotion to human rights—I mean the late Horace Mann—was rudely interrupted on the floor of Congress by a member from Alabama, who averred that the number of slaveholders was as many as 3,000,000. At that time there was no official document by which this extravagance could be corrected. But at last we have it. The late Census, taken in 1850, shows that the whole number of this peculiar class—embracing men, women, and children, all told, who are so unfortunate as to hold slaves—was only 347,000; and of this number, the large part are small slaveholders, leaving only 91,000 persons as the owners of the great mass of slaves and the substantial representatives of this class. And yet this small Oligarchy, odious in origin, without any foundation in that justice which is the essential basis of every civilized association, stuck together only by confederacy in all the *five headed* wrong of Slavery, and constituting in itself a *Magnum Latrocinium*, has, by the confession of one of its own leaders, for sixty years governed the Republic. To this end two things have concurred. First, its associated wealth, being the asserted value of its human flesh, constituting a flagitious capital of two thousand millions of dollars; and secondly, its peculiar representation in the House of Representatives, where, under the three-fifths rule of the Constitution, ninety members actually hold their seats by virtue in part of this flagitious capital. Thus are the slavemasters an enormous corporation, or joint stock company, by the side of which the United States Bank with its petty thirty millions of capital, and without any peculiar representation, is dwarfed into insignificance.

OFFICIAL PATRONAGE USURPED BY THE SLAVE OLIGARCHY.

I feel humbled when I dwell on the amazing disproportion of offices usurped by this Oligarchy. From the beginning, all the great posts of the Republic—the Presidency, the Vice-Presidency, seats in the Cabinet, seats in the Supreme Court—seem to have been almost perpetually in their hands. At this moment, the Free States, with double the population of the Slave States, have only four out of the nine Judges of the Supreme Court; and of these four it must be said three are Northern men with Southern principles; and in the humbler places at the Departments, the same extraordinary disproportion prevails. Out of the whole number there employed, 421 are from the Free States, but mostly with Southern principles, and 806 from the Slave States. These instances are typical. There is nothing in the National Government which the Oligarchy does not appropriate. Down to this moment, it has held the keys of every office, from the President to the humblest Postmaster, compelling all to do its bidding. It organizes Cabinets. It organizes Courts. It directs the Army and Navy. It manages every department of public business. It presides over the census. It controls the Smithsonian Institution, founded by the generous charities of a foreigner, to promote the interests of mankind. And it subsidizes the National Press, alike in the National Capital and in the remotest villages of the North.

In maintaining its power, the Slave Oligarchy has applied a test for office very different from that of Jefferson: "Is he honest? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" These things are all forgotten now in the single question, which signalizes the great change which has taken place, "Is he faithful to Slavery?" With arrogant ostracism, it excludes from every national office all who cannot respond to this test. So complete and irrational has this tyranny become, that at this moment while I now speak, could Washington, or Jefferson, or Franklin, or John Jay, once more descend from their spheres above, to mingle in our affairs, and bless us with their wisdom, not one of them, with his recorded *unretracted* opinions on Slavery could receive a nomination for the Presidency from either branch of the divided Democratic Party, or from that other political combination, known as the Union Party; nor, stranger still, could either of these sainted patriots, whose names alone open a perpetual fountain of gratitude in all your hearts, be confirmed by the Senate of the United States for any political function whatever, not even for the local office of Postmaster. What I now say amid your natural astonishment I have often said before in addressing the people, and I have more than once uttered from my seat in the Senate, and no man there has made answer, for no man who has sat in its secret sessions, and there learned the test which is practically applied, could make answer; and I ask you to accept this statement as my testimony, derived from the experience which has been my lot. Yes, fellow-citizens, had this test prevailed in the earlier days, Washington—first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen—could not have been created generalissimo of the American forces; Jefferson could not have taken his place on the Committee to draft the Declaration of Independence; and Franklin could not have gone forth to France with the commission of the infant Republic, to secure the invaluable alliance of that ancient kingdom; nor could John Jay, as first Chief Justice, have lent to our infant Judiciary the grace of his name and character.

Standing on the bent necks of an enslaved race—with four millions of human beings as the black marble Caryatides to support its power, the Slave Oligarchy erects itself into a lordly caste which brooks no opposition. But when I speak of caste I mean nothing truly polite; and when I speak of oligarchy I mean nothing truly aristocratic. As despotism is simply an abuse of monarchy, so an oligarchy is simply an abuse of aristocracy, unless it be that most vulgar of all, the "aristocracy of the skin." Derived from Slavery, and having the interests of Slavery always in view, our oligarchy must naturally take its character from this *five-headed* wrong.

"Things bad begun make strong themselves by ill." All that is bad in Slavery—its audacity, its immorality, its cruelty, its robbery, its meanness, its ignorance, its barbarous disregard of human rights, and its barbarous disregard of human obligation, must all be reproduced in its representative. If the oligarchy hesitates at nothing to serve its selfish ends, it simply acts in harmony with Slavery, from which it draws its life-blood. If in grasp of power it is like the hunchback Richard; if in falsehood it copies Iago, and if in character it is as brutal as the untaught Caliban,

> "Which any print of goodness will not take,
> Being capable of all ill:"

Aye, if in all these respects it surpasses its prototypes be not astonished, fellow-citizens, for it acts simply according to the original law and the inborn necessities of its being.

DISHONESTY OF THE SLAVE POWER.

The soul sickens in contemplating the acts of dishonest tyranny which have been perpetrated by this domineering power. I cannot give their history now. But looking at the old Missouri Compromise, founded on the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, and in consideration thereof the prohibition of Slavery in other outlying Territory, and seeing how—after an acquiescence of thirty-two years, and the irreclaimable possession by Slavery of its especial share in the provisions of this Compromise—in violation of every obligation of honor, compact and good neighborhood, and in contemptuous disregard of the outgushing sentiments of an aroused North—this time-honored prohibition was overturned, and the vast region now known as Kansas and Nebraska, was opened to Slavery. Looking next at the juggling bill by which this was accomplished, declaring that its object was to leave the people "perfectly free to form their domestics institutions in their own way"—and seeing how, in spite of these express words, the courageous settlers there were left a prey to invading hordes from Missouri, who entering the Territory, organized a usurpation, which by positive law proceeded to fasten Slavery upon that beautiful soil, and to surround it with a code of death; looking at the Lecompton Constitution, that master-piece of wicked contrivance, by which this same people, in organizing for a State, were fraudulently prevented from passing upon the question of Slavery—and seeing how the infamous counterfeit, though repudiated by the people, was openly adopted by the President, and by him corruptly urged upon Congress, with all the power of his Administration; looking at these things, and others which fill the mind, I feel how vain it is to expect truce or compromise with the Slave oligarchy. Punic in faith, no compact can bind it, while all interpretations of the Constitution friendly to freedom, though sanctioned by Court and Congress in continuous precedents, are unceremonious rejected. Faust, in the incomparable poem of Goethe, on being told that in hell itself the laws prevail, says:

> "Now that I like; so then, one may, in fact,
> Conclude a binding compact with you gentry!"

To which Mephistophiles replies:

> "Whatever promise in our books finds entry,
> We strictly carry into act"

But no compact or promise binds the gentry of Slavery—although in their books it may find entry!

CORRUPTION THE OFFSPRING OF SLAVERY.

Of course, fellow-citizens, you are now ready to see that the corruptions by which the present Administration has been degraded are the natural offspring of the immorality of Slavery. They have all occurred in sustaining the policy of the Oligarchy, and in the case of the Lecompton Constitution, in a direct effort to fasten Slavery upon a distant Territory, and they are all marked by the effrontery of Slavery. Smollett attributes the peculiar profligacy of England at a particular period to the demoralization of the South Sea Bubble; but such an influence cannot be comparable in this respect to Slavery, which indeed, if it were not a crime, might well be called a bubble. But a Government which vindicates the sale of human beings need not hesitate to purchase the vote of an elector at the polls, or of a member of Congress. The two transactions belong to the same family, though unquestionably the last is the least reprehensible.

NECESSITY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Fellow-citizens, would you arrest these corruptions, and the disastrous influence from which they spring, involving nothing less than civilization on this continent, the Republican Party tells you how, and in telling you how, it vindicates at once its origin and its necessity. The work must be done, and there is no other organization by which it can be done. A party with such an origin and such a necessity cannot be for a day or for this election only. It cannot be less permanent than the hostile influence which it is formed to counteract. Therefore, just so long as the present false theories of Slavery prevail, whether concerning its character, morally, economically and socially, or concerning its prerogatives under the Constitution, just so long as the Slave Oligarchy, which is the sleepless and unhesitating agent of Slavery in all its pretensions, continues to exist as a political power, the Republican Party must endure. If bad men conspire for Slavery, good men must combine for Freedom; nor can the Holy War be ended until the barbarism now dominant in the Republic is overthrown, and the Pagan power is driven from our Jerusalem. And when this triumph is won, securing the immediate object of our organization the Republican Party will not die, but, purified by its long contest with Slavery, and filled with higher life, it will be lifted to yet other efforts for the good of man.

At present the work is plain before us. It is simply to elect our candidates: Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, whose ability so conspicuously shown in his own State attracted at once the admiration of the whole country; whose character no breath has touched, and whose heart is large enough to embrace the broad Republic and its people—him you will elect President; and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, whose clear head, firm principles, and ample experience none who sit with him in the Senate Chamber can contest—him you will elect Vice President. Electing these, we shall put the National Government—at least, in its Executive department—openly and actively on the side of Freedom; and this alone will be of incalculable influence—not only in itself, but as the harbinger of the future.

WHAT WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

First and foremost, we shall save the Territories from the five headed barbarism of Slavery, keeping them in their normal condition, as they came from the hand of God, free, with Freedom written on the soil and engraved on the rock, while the winds will whisper it in the trees, the rivers will murmur it in their flow, and all nature echo it in joy unspeakable.

Next we shall save the country from the crying infamy of the Slave-trade, whose opening anew, as now menaced, is indeed but a logical consequence of the new theories of Slavery. If Slavery be the "blessing" it is vaunted, then must the Slave trade be beneficent, and they who ply it with the fiercest activity must take their places among the missionaries and saints of humanity.

Next we shall save the Constitution, at least within the sphere of Executive influence, from outrage and perversion; so that the President will no longer lend himself to that wildest pretension of the Slave Oligarchy, as Mr. Buchanan has done, by declaring that Slavery is carried under the Constitution into all Territories, and that it now exists in Kansas as firmly as in South Carolina. As out of nothing can come nothing, so out of the nothing in the Constitution on this subject can be derived no support for this inordinate pretension, which may be test dismissed in that classical similitude by which the ancient Romans rebuked groundless folly, when they called it *ass's wool*, which is something that does not exist—plainly said to its author, *asini lanam quæris* (*You gather ass's wool!*)

Next we shall help to save the Declaration of Independence, now dishonored and disowned in its essential life-giving truth—the *Equality of Man*. This transcendent principle, which appears twice at the Creation—first when God said: "Let us make man in our own image," and secondly, in the unity of the race, then divinely established; which appears again in the Gospel when it was said: "God that made the world and all things therein, hath made of one blood all nations of men;" which appears again as the primal reason of the world, anterior to all institutions and laws, belongs to those self-evident truths sometimes called axioms, which no man can question without exposing to question his own intelligence or honesty. As well deny arithmetically that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, as deny the axiomatic, self-evident, beaming truth, that all men are equal. As of the sun in the heavens—blind is he who cannot perceive it. Of course, this principle, uttered in a declaration of rights, is applicable simply to rights; and it is a childish sophism to allege against it the obvious inequalities of form, character and faculties. As an axiom it admits no exceptions; for it is the essence of an axiom, whether in geometry or morals, to be universal. As an abstract truth, it is also without exception, according to the essence of such truth. And finally, as a self-evident truth, so announced in the Declaration, it is without exceptions, for only such truth can be self-evident. Thus, whether as axiom, as abstract truth, or self-evident truth, it is always universal. In vindicating this principle the Republican Party have a grateful duty, to which they are moved alike by justice to a much-injured race, excluded from its protection, and by justice to the Fathers, whose well-chosen words—fit foundation for an empire—have been turned into mockery; nor can the madness of the Propagandists of Slavery be better illustrated than in this assault on the Declaration of Independence, stultifying the Fathers for no other purpose than to clear the way for their five-headed system of *Compulsory Labor without Wages*.

And, finally, we shall help to expel the Slave Oligarchy from all its seats of National power, and drive it back within the States. This alone is worthy of every effort; for until this is done, nothing else can be completely done. In vain you seek economy or purity in the National Government: in vain you seek improvement of rivers and harbors; in vain you seek homesteads on the public lands for actual settlers; in vain you seek reform in administration; in vain you seek dignity and peace in our foreign relations with just sympathy for struggling Freedom everywhere; while this selfish and corrupt power holds the National purse and the National sword. Prostrate the Slave Oligarchy, and the door will be open to all generous principles; prostrate the Slave Oligarchy, and liberty will become, in fact, as in law, the normal condition af all the National Territories. Prostrate the Slave Oligarchy, and the National Government will be at length divorced from Slavery, and the national policy will be changed from Slavery to Freedom. Prostrate the Slave Oligarchy, and the North will be admitted to its just share in the trusts and honors of the Republic! Prostrate the Slave Oligarchy, and a mighty victory of Peace will be won, whose influence on the future of our country and of mankind no imaginatiou can paint!

THE FUTURE OF SLAVERY.

Prostrated, exposed, and permanently expelled from ill-gotten power, the Oligarchy will soon cease to exist as a political combination. Its final doom may be postponed, but it is certain. Languishing, it may live yet longer; but it will surely die. Yes, fellow-citizens, surely, it will die—when disappointed in its purposes—driven back within the States, and constrained within these limits—it can no longer rule the Republic as a plantation of slaves at home; can no longer menace the Territories with its five-headed device to compel *Labor without Wages*; can no longer fasten upon the Constitution an interpretation which makes merchandise of men, and gives a disgraceful immunity to the brokers of human flesh and the butchers of human hearts; and when it can no longer grind flesh and blood, groans and sighs, the tears of mothers and the cries of children, into the cement of a barbarous political Power! Surely, then, in its retreat, smarting under the indignation of an aroused people and the concurring judgment of the civilized world, it must die—it may be, as a poisoned rat dies of rage in its hole!

Meanwhile, all good omens are ours. The work cannot stop. Quickened by the triumph now at hand—with a Republican President in power—State after State, quitting the condition of a Territory and spurning Slavery, will be welcomed into our Plural Unit, and, joining hands together, they will become a belt of fire girt about the Slave States, within which Slavery must die; or, happier still, joining hands together, they will become to the Slave States a zone of Freedom, radiant like the ancient cestus of Beauty, with transforming power.

It only remains that we should speed these good influences. Others may dwell on the Past as secure. But to my mind, under the laws of a beneficent God, *the Future also is secure*—on the single condition that we press forward in the work with heart and soul—forgetting self—turning from the temptations of the hour—and, intent only on the cause,

> With mean compliance ne'er betray our trust,
> Nor be so civil as to prove unjust.

The Campaign in Maryland.

CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES—RATIFICATION DEMONSTRATIONS AND DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM—THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY—A GRAND BELL AND EVERETT MEETING PROPOSED—THE REPUBLICANS—THEIR ELECTORAL TICKET—ANIMOSITY BETWEEN THE FACTIONS OF DEMOCRACY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 10, 1860.

There have been three ratification meetings held in Baltimore within two months past. First, that of Bell and Everett; second, only a week ago, that of Breckinridge and Lane; and thirdly, last night, that of Douglas and Johnson. I attended all these demonstrations, and was a close observer of passing events. Being acquainted with almost every face in our city, particularly those who have for years past mingled in politics, I might be supposed to know somewhat of their status and partisan predelictions. I have also good opportunities of judging in regard to the sentiments of those who reside in the rural districts.

When the Constitutional Union Party, as it is called, was first inaugurated here, it, like other novel projects—especially those of a political character—met with opposition from the then dominant American organization. Those who ruled in that order and reaped emoluments—honors and office, or spoils, if so be, therefrom—were loath to give it up; to risk what seemed to them certainty, for uncertainty. Hence, apparent difficulties intervened, and for a time lukewarmness manifested itself in the opposition ranks. Confidence was greatly weakened, and as Democracy had shortly previous triumphed in our State Legislature, though not in the popular vote, Democrats took fresh courage, whilst those antagonistic to them apprehended danger of ultimate defeat. Many were holding back to see what the Democrats would do at their National Convention, before taking sides in the Presidential contest. Men of standing and ability, old Whigs and Americans, purely conservative, had expressed a willingness to ignore former prejudices, and join the Democracy, provided, with an united front, it offered them an approved candidate. This feeling, or disposition, to my own knowledge slumbered in the breasts of hundreds, and would have taken captive thousands. As in all the Southern States, so in Maryland, there was a wish to oppose Republicanism in the most effective manner, by voting for some one who stood the best chance of so doing. Now, however, there is no such feeling. The fragmented, disjointed and utterly disrupted condition of the Democratic Party precludes all such expectation. No sane man believes it stands the shadow of a chance to accomplish the election of either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge by the people. Persons, therefore, who, at one time, had designed going over to that party, are not now willing to join a broken faction or a demoralized, disorganized and dismembered concern, uncertain as to its real name or true intentions. It is utterly futile for the Democracy, under such circumstances, to expect recruits. As a general thing, when men leave one party for another it is to exchange the weaker for the stronger.

The Breckinridge ratification was largely attended. Those present were composed mostly of our best citizens. They listened attentively, behaved circumspectly, and went home quietly. I mingled freely with the audience. It was light, and I could clearly distinguish features. With many of them I conversed. They had come out of curiosity. Fully one half were Bell and Everett men. They admired Breckinridge as a man, but saw no chance for him. They did not like the mode and manner of his nomination. They suspect strongly that he is affiliated with an extreme or disunion movement. The refractory faction that nominated him—some of them—are suspected of advocating dangerous sentiments, opposed to the future well being of our Confederacy. This sentiment, and these suspicions are gradually growing, and being more and more formidable. There are doubts whether such men, under such circumstances, should be trusted. Mr. Yancy, who leads the van, is a refractory spirit. Good Democrats know this and it has made them cold. Hence the meeting was wholly void of spirit and enthusiasm. It was, in fact, a heavy affair.

The Douglas ratification last night partook of more seeming enthusiasm. In point of numbers it surpassed the other. There was less conservatism—less substantiality—but more of the rank and file. Considerable effort was made by those who had it in charge to draw up an imposing crowd. For this purpose a great many of the "roughs" and other electioneering clubs of the old American organization—now, as ever, opposed to Democracy—were, for the time being, and to effect a certain end, drilled into service for the *quid pro quo*. They did their work well, but played a very hypocritical part, as was made manifest by voting down the resolutions after they were read. With these and the Breckinridge party a perfectly overwhelming responsive no resounded through the entire square when the question was put. It was truly ungenerous, but such seems the fate of political manœuvring. The announcement that Mayor Wood, the great Tycoon of New-York, would speak, drew forth many to see and hear him. When, however, it was announced that he could not be present, and after the reading of his letter, more than half the audience left. Others remained, dwindling away by degrees, growing beautifully less, whilst orators harangued them, until scarcely a corporal's guard surrounded the stand. The same feeling was manifested at both these democratic ratification demonstrations, and I know it extends throughout Maryland.

There is to be a grand Bell and Everett mass meeting in Monument-square on the evening of the 18th inst. This will be the first general assemblage of the party, since its adherents have taken renewed courage and hope growing out of the demolition of the Democratic fabric. If the weather proves fair, facts will bear me out in predicting it to be the largest political assemblage ever seen in Baltimore. The spirit is emphatically up. What changes take place—and they number many—are now from both wings of the disheartened factions of Democracy to Bell and Everett. I speak now exclusively for our State, and assert in full confidence, basing my opinions upon tangible facts and unmistakable signs, that Maryland will go largely for the "Union" candidates.

What other States in the South will do remains yet to be seen, but friends of either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge, who count upon getting our electoral vote, not only deceive themselves but others. As an independent correspondent, not wishing to mislead, I make these assertions—allowing, of course, for unforeseen events.

The Republicans have their electoral ticket for Maryland fairly in the field. The gentlemen comprising it are highly respectable. Hon. Wm. L. Marshall, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Baltimore, is one of them. He is, I believe, a nephew of Chief Justice Marshall, a brother of Hon. Tom Marshall, of Kentucky—a sound jurist and much-esteemed gentleman. Judge Marshall was a prominent Democrat, and elected by his party to the Judgeship nine years ago. To show how public sentiment has become modified, it would have been as much almost as a man's life was worth to have taken such a position in our State a few years back. I recollect very well when Mr. Corcoran, another of the electors, was almost mobbed—chased, and his coat tail tore off—for officiating at a Republican meeting called at the Merchants' Exchange four or five years since.

It is asserted by those who profess to know that the Republicans are prepared to poll from two to three thousand votes in Baltimore this Fall—probably five thousand in the State. The probabilities are they will meet with no further molestations. Those inclined to support the party here are mostly Germans.

So far as I can judge and learn from responsible sources, there will be no affiliation or union in this State between the two opposing wings of Democracy. The relentless speeches and embittered feeling already engendered, can neither be healed nor forgiven. The Douglas men call themselves the only true National Democracy, and brand Breckinridge advocates as Disunionists, whilst those who support Breckinridge denounce the Douglas wing as corrupt factionists, disorganizers, &c. As well, therefore, might oil and water be expected to mingle.

XENOPHON.

The Campaign in Kentucky.

THE DOUGLAS ANTI-BRECKINRIDGE RALLY IN LOUISVILLE—THE TENDENCY TO A DOUGLAS AND BELL COALITION—BELL STOCK RISING, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, July 7, 1860.

The large Douglas gathering here last night evinced, I thought, not so much enthusiasm for Douglas and confidence in his success, as bitterness against Breckinridge and determination somehow to defeat and overwhelm him. The order of the evening was invective upon him. I never heard a public man more denounced. All the speakers branded him a Disunionist, in the hands of Yancey, Rhett & Co., their tool and puppet, who should and will be defeated throughout the South by the coalition of all Union men, under either Douglas or Bell, whichever shall be found the most popular.

The overshadowing issue was declared to be Union or Disunion. The Bell leaders were acknowledged as loyal to the Union and ready to sink all minor issues. On this question Bell's record was pronounced to be as good, conservative and spotless as Douglas's and the Union would be safe in the hands of either. The followers of both must and will unite for their common object—the preservation of our Union, and the rebuke, overthrow and extermination of the Yanceyites and their Administration.

John C. Breckinridge has been a most lucky politician, and personally he is to-day well-disposed, fine-looking, a clever gentleman, patriot, and all that; but, by becoming the candidate of a clique of secessionists, he has lost all the aspect and odor of nationality that he ever had. A Mr. Lusk told us at the meeting that Mr. Breckinridge will not get as many votes in the County of Garrard as Mr. Lincoln. Kentuckians there, if compelled to choose, would rather trust Lincoln for firmness, integrity, honesty and comprehensive patriotism. Kentucky herself might do so—certainly she would place no obstacle to his inauguration.

But Kentucky has no sympathy with either sectional candidate, supported mainly by a section and on sectional grounds; and she wants the doctrine of Territorial, like State sovereignty, carried out, as the most conducive to non-agitation at Washington, and to the safety of the Union. The "slave-codeists" play into the hands of the "Abolitionists," and they both seek to meddle with and dictate to the people of the Territories about the domestic institution. Kentucky is for putting down at once and forever the Pro-Slavery interventionists, in order that their counterparts, though Lincoln be elected, shall experience the like fate. Such will the purport of Kentucky's voice in November.

Mr. Douglas ought to be supported by the entire Southern opposition to Yancey's Buchanan-Breckinridge faction, and they express hopes that he will be. If not, wherever there may be danger of Breckinridge's winning, the Douglasites should fuse with the Bellites to prevent it. So they gave out yesterday.

It is noteworthy that also at the Bell rally in Louisville, the other night, only Breckinridge was condemned, while Douglas was praised. Let the conservative South beat Breckinridge, and Lincoln, if they can, but anyhow beat Breckinridge. If Douglas has or shall have the best chance to defeat Breckinridge in the South, Bell's stumpers plainly intimated that Bellites ought to go for Douglas for our Union's sake. But if Bell's chances be the best, as they insist, Douglasites ought to flock under his Union banner, and then there will be no doubt of Bell's carrying Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, with considerable probability of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Delaware. The hopes of the friends of Mr. Bell are reviving. Ten to twenty thousand majority or plurality is predicted for Bell and Everett in Kentucky.

However, much fear is still generally expressed here that the American people will, on the ides of November, declare every candidate more or less in default, save Abraham Lincoln. But let that event come, if it must. I hear now few threats of disunion. Such bar-room gas has had its day. It will hardly have another. If it does, nobody will be hurt but the blowers. Depend upon it, President Lincoln, Douglas, Bell or Breckinridge, or the second to either, constitutionally elected, will be sustained in the nation's Executive Chair by the great popular majority of all the Southern border States and their adjacent Southern neighbors of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley. They feel what Mr. Calhoun felt and told on his death-bed to his colleague, Mr. Butler: "*The effect of a dissolution of the Union is one of those great problems which the human mind cannot grasp!*"

PONTIAC.

Letter from Mayor Wood.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION SATISFACTORY ON THE GROUND OF REGULARITY AND DOCTRINE.

The following letter from Mayor Wood was read at the Douglas ratification meeting in Baltimore on Monday night:

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 7, 1860.

Dear Sir: I regret that unexpected public business of importance will render it impossible for me to be absent from this City on Monday, and that consequently I shall not be present at the proposed ratification meeting on that night.

I cannot, however, omit expressing the deep interest I take in the action of the Democracy of Baltimore at this time. Disjointed and distracted as our party organization appears to be, I am confident that an appreciation of the causes and the consequences will induce them to rally to your standard, regardless of personal or sectional differences. When the Union is threatened, every Democrat should sustain the party organization. We profess to believe that the success of the so-called Republicans, will not only endanger, but will actually destroy the federal relations existing between the States. To arrest such a calamity should be the sole object of every lover of his country.

If the patriots who originally constructed the Government were ready to make the sacrifices they did in its accomplishment, we should be ready to lay aside prejudices, passion and personal malignity in our efforts to preserve it. In my judgment, all that is required of us to do this, is to stand by the principles and usages of the Democratic Party. I know that it is said that in the present dilemma we are divided on principle, and that there is a doubt as to which of the two Conventions recently held in your city was regular. In my opinion there was little or no variance in the expression of principle by those bodies, and as to regularity, it is impossible that a minority of a deliberative body, whether by secession, or whilst remaining with the majority, can act independently of it, and upon its own volition, without surrendering its regularity. That the majority is the exclusive custodian of regularity cannot be disputed. This is the theory upon which the Government was formed and upon which the Democratic Party has always stood and can only be maintained.

Therefore the remaining delegates at Baltimore constituted the Convention, as much as the whole did, upon the original assembling at Charleston. Whilst the harmony of the body was, no doubt, affected by the subsequent withdrawal of delegates, yet it will not do to say that the party organization was destroyed by it. If we do, the whole fabric is unstable, and a precedent is established which will prove destructive of the continuance, respectability and binding effect of party organizations hereafter.

The original secession of some of the Southern States at Charleston, appeared to have been justified upon a question of vital principle to them. Those States demanded an unequivocal declaration of the rights of the Slave States in the Territories, so as to make the platform conform to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which had been rendered since the Cincinnati platform was adopted. But the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Mr. Douglas, supplied this objection to the Charleston Convention. It adopted the following explanatory resolution, which, in my judgment, should be sufficient to satisfy our friends of the South. It certainly covers the whole ground, if rightfully interpreted, without prejudice, and should have been accepted by the seceding delegation.

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform, that during the existence of Territorial Government, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution, on the power of the territorial legislature, over the subjects of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

Therefore, both on the ground of regularity and doctrine, the Convention is entitled to our support. To refuse to do so is anarchical and disorganizing.

For these reasons, I shall support Douglas and Johnson. I am a party man, and verily believe that the Democratic Party is the only one which can successfully resist the attempts now being made to subvert our institutions. Let us preserve its solidity, stand by its integrity, and firmly maintain its time-honored precedents. I am confident the National Democracy of New-York agree with me in this view of the question, and that they will rally with rare unanimity to the support of Douglas upon these grounds.

Let Maryland do likewise. Very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Hon. Henry May and others, Committee, Baltimore.

A Secret Circular.

CRY OF THE BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATS FOR FUNDS.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says it is stated, and believed, that the following secret circular, which has been obtained from a friend, has been forwarded to all the Postmasters in the United States:

CIRCULAR.

National Democratic Committee Rooms,
No. 28 Four-and-a-half-street, Washington, D. C.
Washington City, June 30, 1860.

The undersigned, Committee of Finance appointed by the Executive Committee, address you in relation to the collecting of funds for the expenses of the campaign. We need not urge the importance of the promptest action, with the view of efficient organization throughout the country. The preparation and circulation of documents which will place our cause before the great body of the American people on its just ground of nationality, devotion to the equal rights of all, and which will exhibit the preëminent qualifications of our candidates, Breckinridge and Lane, is of the first consequence. We feel, also, that all our friends will appreciate the necessity of untiring correspondence, to perfect and consolidate the organization of our party throughout the country.

The Executive Committee is now prepared at once to enter upon the duties which have been devolved upon them; and they now appeal for efficient pecuniary aid. We have bold and desperate opponents to meet, and we need for the purposes mentioned a large amount of funds. We hope that no delay whatever will occur in answering this circular. Contributions should be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee. It will be our purpose to see that the utmost economy be practiced in the use of funds.

With this determination on our part, we appeal again to the liberality of our friends to furnish us with the necessary means, to the end that our documents may go to every town and hamlet in the country.

Believing that an appeal for prompt action will be at once responded to by you and all our friends, we subscribe ourselves your friends in the cause of the great Democratic Party of the country.

ISAAC L. STEVENS, Oregon, Chairman.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, New-York.
ISAAC H. WRIGHT, Massachusetts.
ROBERT W. JOHNSON, Arkansas.
JOHN R. THOMSON, New-Jersey.
JOHN W. STEVENSON, Kentucky.
JESSE D. BRIGHT, Indiana.
JOHN SLIDELL, Louisiana.
WILLIAM FLINN, Washington City.

Address—Hon. Isaac L. Stevens, M. C., Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, Washington City, D. C.

Political Miscellany.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, has published an address to his constituents declining to be a candidate for reëlection to Congress.

A Breckinridge organ is published at Bainbridge, Putnam County, Indiana. It is published monthly, and is said to be as large as a pane of glass.

Hon. W. C. Anderson, member of Congress from Kentucky, spoke at Stanford on the 2d. He confined himself to a vindication of his course at Washington.

A State Convention of the friends of Douglas and Johnson to put in nomination an electoral ticket for Kentucky, is called to meet at Louisville on the 11th.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, had a warm reception at Staunton on the 5th. He made a brief address acknowledging the welcome, but did not discuss the political questions of the day.

Hon. John S. Davis, of Indiana, is talked of as a candidate for Congress from the New-Albany District. In a speech delivered at New-Albany, on the 6th, he declared himself favorable to the election of Messrs. Bell and Everett.

The Springfield *Republican* states that the names of Charles R. Train, of Framingham; Reuben A. Chapman, of Springfield; and John A. Andrew, of Boston, are mentioned in connection with the new Republican nomination for Attorney-General of Massachusetts. Mr. Train's reëlection would undoubtedly send Gov. Boutwell to Congress from the district which the former now represents.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* publishes a list of 68 German newspapers which have come out for Lincoln and Hamlin. Of this number 19 are dailies. Eight of them are published in New-York, one in New-Jersey, twelve in Pennsylvania, one in Maryland, eight in Ohio, three in Michigan, six in Indiana, five in Missouri, four in Iowa, seven in Wisconsin, eight in Illinois, two in Minnesota, and one in Kansas.

The New-Haven *Register* persists in urging a union of the opposing branches of the Democracy in that State upon an electoral ticket. Petitions, it states, are continually presented to the State Central Committee, asking it to take the steps necessary to secure such a coalition, and everywhere there appears to be a determination not to suffer a split in the party in the approaching election. Without such action, the defeat of the Democracy in Connecticut it pronounces inevitable.

The new edition of Mr. Sumner's speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery," bears the following dedication:

To the People of Massachusetts:

This first effort of health tardily restored; having for its object the exposure of Slavery in direct reply to the assumptions of its partisans and at the same time the practical vindication of Freedom of Speech in the Senate of the United States; made in earnest hope of aiding the cause of Civilization, is most gratefully inscribed by their faithful servant and fellow-citizen.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Senate Chamber, June, 1860.

Mr. Tompkins, editor of the McGregor (Iowa) *Press*, has fallen a martyr to his principles, as did Gen. Bowman, of the *Constitution*. Mr. Parker, who figured at a Douglas ratification meeting in McGregor, a few days since, found his performance described the next morning in the columns of the *Press* in a manner not at all to his liking, so he called upon Mr. Tompkins at his office and proceeded to assault him most vigorously. Some of the workmen in the office came to the rescue and separated the belligerents. Mr. Tompkins states that he will not prosecute his assailant, as he does not desire to put the county to expense.

The Savannah *Republican* is in a most perplexing state of uncertainty regarding its course in the present campaign. Some weeks since it showed leanings towards Messrs. Everett and Bell, and in a recent issue it suggests the following compromise: Let Breckinridge and Lane both withdraw from the contest; let Mr. Bell do the same thing, leaving Edward Everett, the purest and best man of his day and generation, the compromise candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Then let a Southern Democrat head the ticket. We know but one who, in all respects, availability included, is fitted for the post, and that is Hon. Jas. H. Hammond, of South Carolina.

Gov. H. S. Foote made a long speech at a Douglas ratification meeting at Nashville, Tenn., on the 7th. Only two questions he considered worth consideration, and to the discussion of these ne devoted himself: *First*—Is the Government of our fathers to be preserved? *Second*—Is corruption to be suppressed: the Augean stable to be thoroughly cleansed? The reason why he urged the election of Douglas and Johnson may be thus summed up: They were nominated according to the usages of the party and honestly and fairly; they were nominated as known opponents of sectionalism, and in opposition to the whole mass of Executive patronage by National men, and, finally, the Douglas and Johnson ticket he thought the only available Democratic ticket in the field.

Gen. Duff Green has issued an address of formidable length to the people of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. At least two of the three columns through which the document stretches are quotations from Mr. Jefferson's writings, and from his abstract of the debate in Congress on the adoption of the articles of Confederation as given by Mr. Madison. These are cited in refutation of the position which Gen. Green says Mr. Lincoln took in a letter lately published,—that the influence and energies of the Government should be exerted to enforce the equality of the black race. Gen. Green thinks that the majority of the people both North and South desire to perpetuate the Union, and to maintain the rights of property which are guaranteed by the Constitution. He therefore contemplates "with fearful apprehension" the election of Mr. Lincoln by a minority of Northern votes in opposition to a concentration of a large majority of the Southern vote on Mr. Breckinridge. The issue of the contest will depend, it is taken for granted, on the people of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. He urges all who are opposed to the election of Mr. Lincoln to unite on a single ticket and give the vote of their respective States to "Douglas, Bell or Breckinridge, whichever may receive the largest number of popular votes at the election."

An extra of the Lockport *Chronicle* brings a report of a rally of the "Union men of Niagara County," at Lockport, on the 6th. Ex-Gov. Hunt made the address of the evening. The course of events had, he said, left him free and untrammeled. All the political elements are in confusion—the old parties are broken up, the ancient landmarks dispersed. Many of those who had sympathized with the speaker formerly in their political views, had gone with the Republicans, but he could not join them, for he thought the party, strictly speaking, a Northern one. All its strength is in the North; its candidates are in the North; its appeals are to the North, and the North against the South. Gov. Hunt thought the issue, whether Slavery should be carried into territory now Free, a dead one, for there is no territory now belonging to the United States where Slavery can exist. Mr. Lincoln could not receive a majority of the popular vote. If elected, it will be by a minority of less than one-third of the entire vote. If this result were attained, it would, to a certain extent, be a separation *ipse facto*, between the North and the South, and sooner than see this he would prefer that the election should go to the House. On this ground Gov. Hunt urges his hearers to vote for Messrs. Bell and Everett. The speaker then referred to Gov. Seward. He could not see enough difference between his principles and those of Mr. Lincoln to allow him to support the latter rather than the former; yet he had always had the kindest feelings towards Mr. Seward as a personal friend, and he thought that he never made a happier escape than when he failed to be nominated for the Presidency, for he would have been placed in a position where he would have been obliged to dishonor himself or to ruin the country. Gov. Hunt concluded with an appeal for harmony between the parties of all sections.

The Richmond *Enquirer* defends Mr. Yancy from the assaults made upon him for his alleged disunion tendencies. His sentiments, as expressed at Baltimore and Charleston, find a response in the Democracy of Virginia, and the abuse which he receives only endears him to the great mass of the Southern people. Yet, there is no more propriety, it asserts, in charging that the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge are disunionists because Mr. Yancy is numbered among them, than there would be in accusing Mr. Douglas of a desire to reopen the Slave-trade because Mr. Gaulden is in favor of the ticket which bears his name. As the *Enquirer* understands it, Mr. Yancy is laboring to avert such a disaster as the following, which it predicts would ensue should the Republicans be successful in the next election:

"Upon the accession of Lincoln to power we would apprehend no direct act of violence against negro property, but by the use of Federal office, contracts, power and patronage, *the building up in every Southern State of a Black Republican Party*, the ally and stipendiary of Northern fanaticism, to become in a few short years the open advocates of abolition, the confiscation of negro property by emancipation, sudden or gradual, and eventually the ruin of every Southern State by the destruction of negro labor. By gradual and insidious approach, under the fostering hand of Federal power, *Abolitionism will grow up in every border Southern State, converting them into Free States*, then into "cities of refuge" for runaway negroes from the Gulf States. No act of violence may ever be committed, no servile war waged, and yet the ruin and degradation of Virginia will be as fully and as fatally accomplished as though bloodshed and rapine ravished the land. There are no consequences that can follow, even forcible disunion, more disastrous to the future prosperity of the people of Virginia, than will be this sowing the seeds of discord and division, of emancipation and abolitionism by Northern hands, to be cultivated and harvested by the people of Virginia."

Abolition Excitement in Mississippi.—The *Meridian*, of the 30th ult., published at Meridian, Miss., learns that in the counties of Clark, Choctaw, Washington and Wayne, in that State, a serious excitement exists among the planters, the discovery having lately been made that in one neighborhood a combination of Abolitionists, who boldly defy public opinion, has existed for some time. A party of men appointed by a public meeting undertook to give them a call, but they armed themselves and offered resistance. An old man named Gilbert, and a preacher named McDonald, are the ringleaders. They seem to have been in correspondence with the old Harper's Ferry John Brown, and it is said that a point near there, and a man living in that place, were designated in old John Brown's confession. The man was an Irishman, and has left. The negroes have been congregating with these persons of nights—sometimes fifty of them of a night. One of the negroes was taken up, and confessed this under the lash. It was determined to have a large demonstration there soon. Persons were going from Quitman to it.

LAW REPORTS.

The West Washington Market Controversy.

The People and Taylor and Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The argument of this case was continued yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, at Special Term.

Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., concluded his remarks in behalf of the Comptroller. He replied to the argument of Ex-Judge Edmonds that the want of title in the City rendered it impossible to show fraud or collusion by the Ex-Corporation Counsel in the rendering of the judgment favorable to the claims of Taylor & Brennan. He undertook to show that the dismissal of counsel by the Ex-Corporation Counsel could not have been because of a belief that the City had no defence in the matter, for the very counsel thus dismissed, both previously and subsequently, by advice and action, showed that they really did believe that the City had a just and proper defence. Mr. Noyes did not pretend to consider the question of merits as to title in this case, though it might not be out of place to refer to the decision of the General Term, that the fact that the City was in possession was *prima facia* evidence of title. The only authoritative judicial adjudication on the title had been favorable to the City. He contended that the abandonment of the City's claims to this property was an infringement by the Ex-Corporation Counsel of a right guaranteed by statute; an important right that no power but the Legislative Department of the City Government (the Common Council and the Mayor) could abandon. Authorities had been cited to show that the reference of the case originally was in effect an arbitration, but the Ex-Corporation Counsel, Mr. Noyes insisted, could not, of his own volition, consent to arbitrate so important an interest of the City. The Ex-Corporation Counsel assumed to compromise the case for the City, without a particle of authority on his part; but a compromise would not be tolerated in any Court of Justice; it was either ignorance or corruption that lay at the bottom of compromise. Mr. Noyes drew his argument to a close by a reference to Judge Edmonds' charge that the effort to open these judgments was *cruel.* So far from this, however, Mr. Noyes thought the whole transaction, as regarded the City, was *heartless.* It was proven, he held, that collusion and fraud had accomplished this judgment against the City. It was not necessary to prove in so many words that this collusion and fraud was in the nature of a positive agreement; it was sufficient that the circumstances under which the judgment was rendered should lead to this conclusion. This was but one of the series of speculations to which the City had been subjected, but this speculation, of all the that City had been subjected to, was the darkest, foulest, and the most reprehensible.

Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., followed in opposition to the motion. He began by reference to the special act of legislation which, it was contended, gave the City rights before the Judiciary of the City and State, which were not granted to private litigants. The power given the Courts to open judgment as applied for in this case forced the Judiciary into the position of standing almost as part and parcel of the Legislative power of the City Government. The counsel for the City, he claimed, based their whole case upon this supposition: that in the proceedings in this case, the then counsel for the City had permitted to become the finality of the case, the action which, in the opinion of those egging on this war now, should have been but a preliminary step to a series of harassing technicalities and arguments which might have only kept off until a later day a result that was certain on the conclusion of the controversy. Counsel for the City, too, Mr. Evarts said, in advancing a few general principles, laid great stress upon the two words *thousands* and *millions*, but he argued at great length to show that there was no principle in such an argument, because the amount could not weigh one feather in the adjudication on the principle involved in the issue. Mr. Evarts then proceeded to review the law under which this application was made, and insisted that if the argument of the other side was right—that this special law gave special rights to the City—then it was unconstitutional. But he held that the law was not intended to give special rights to the City; it was only intended to authorize a certain public officer to act under certain circumstances. He spoke of the position it was assumed the Corporation Counsel stood in, and denied that that officer, in matter of right, was the agent or counsel of the Mayor or Comptroller, or any other individual of the City Government. The Corporation Counsel was the counsel of the whole City, and to the whole City alone, and not to any individual member of the Government thereof, nor to the Mayor or Comptroller, was he responsible. Mr. Evarts alluded to the position of the other side, that the Ex-Corporation Counsel was guilty of fraud and collusion in bringing the City into this suit at all, and showed from the papers that the same counsel, at another stage of the proceedings, had accused the Ex-Corporation Counsel of fraud and collusion in letting the City get out of the case.

Ex-Judge Bronson, the Corporation Counsel, then proceeded with the argument in support of the motion. He alluded to the fact that the property in controversy was actually created by the labor and toil of the City, by the City reclaimed from an arm of the sea, and it was the first time that the State, to its honor be it said, had ever undertaken to oust the riparian owners. And to the credit of the officers of the State he would say, it was the first instance in which they had ever sold a lawsuit. He denied that Taylor and Brennan had been treated harshly in these proceedings, for the ablest lawyers in our midst, Messrs. Van Buren and Evarts, were employed by the State to aid the lessees, and their services compensated from the State Treasury. Mr. Bronson spoke of the position that the ex-Corporation Counsel was not bound to obey the Mayor and Comptroller and the people, and argued thereupon that the Counsel was bound to obey the Corporate authorities—the Common Council—and he showed that the Common Council directed him to defend the tenants, which he really did not do, as he was bound to do, if there was anything worthy his respect in the charter and ordinances of the City. Judge Bronson held that there was proof of collusion and fraud in the fact that the Corporation Counsel allowed judgment by default against the tenants alone, when the City, whose legal agent he was, stood behind, and was responsible for them.

At this point, Judge INGRAHAM adjourned the hearing until to-day, at 10 A. M.

Arrest for Forging Deeds.

Charles Miller vs. *Eli Bennett, Jr.*—This was a motion to discharge defendant from arrest, and was heard before Justice BONNEY, at the Supreme Court Chambers. The following is his opinion now rendered, denying the motion:

BONNEY, J.—The defendant has been arrested and is now in jail. The warrant was issued in September last, on an affidavit of plaintiff, stating that he sold and conveyed to the defendant for the compensation of $12,000, two houses and lots in Westchester and a house and lot in Thirty-fifth-street, New-York. And in exchange or payment therefor, the defendant delivered to the plaintiff deeds executed by Richard W. Cunningham, purporting to convey to plaintiff ten lots of land in the City of New-York. That, to induce plaintiff to make the exchange of property, defendant represented to him that he had or would give a perfect title to said lots free of incumbrances, which title he had taken in the name of Cunningham, for facility of Cunningham: that he furnished plaintiff a brief abstract showing title in Cunningham, which, at a hasty examination of the records, appeared correct; that part of said lots in New-York appeared by the records to have been conveyed to Cunningham by Margaret Giles and partly by Henry Fitz, who informed plaintiff that they respectively had never executed deeds thereof to Cunningham, and he believes such deeds were gotten up by defendant to defraud plaintiff.

2. An affidavit of Richard W. Cunningham, that he made the conveyance to plaintiff of said lots in New-York, at the request and for the benefit of defendant—that he (Cunningham) never had any interest in such lots, but made the conveyances on being shown by defendant the deeds to him thereof, one purporting to be made by Margaret Giles and the other by Henry Fitz—that he never saw either of the parties, and knew nothing about the conveyances by them, and that "he conveyed the said lots to said Miller, upon the assurances of said Bennett that the conveyances of said Giles and Fitz were all right, and that he had purchased the lots of them respectively, and had taken the conveyances in the name of deponent (Cunningham) as a matter of convenience," &c., &c., which is all the connection or knowledge he (Cunningham) had with or of the matter.

3. An affidavit of Henry Fitz, that he inherited the lots in question, purporting to have been conveyed by him to Cunningham from his father, who died in 1848, and has never executed the deed thereof ascribed to him, and believes such deed, if ever executed, a forgery.

4. An affidavit of Margaret Giles, that she never executed any deed of the lots alleged to have been conveyed to by her Cunningham, and such deed so far as it is ascribed to her is a forgery.

5. An affidavit of Edward Bishop, a real estate broker, who negotiated this exchange of property, tending to confirm in part the affidavit of the plaintiff.

The defendant now moves to discharge the order of arrest, on the affidavits above mentioned, and his own affidavit, stating that such affidavits are correct except where they charge that he concocted or got up the deed to defraud plaintiff of his property, or that he was not the owner of the wild lands sold to plaintiff, and mentioned in the affidavits, or that he told Cunningham that he purchased the lots of Giles or Fitz—that the time he purchased the lots, he showed the deeds to convince him, and requested him to deed the lots to plaintiff, as he then had two deeds, one from Margaret Giles and the other from Henry Fitz, which he believed were correct, and conveyed the fee simple of said lots to Cunningham; that a short time before he offered to sell said lots to plaintiff. Defendant purchased them from different parties and requested said parties to have the deeds made to Cunningham; that said parties brought the deeds to him. Defendant fully executed and duly acknowledged them, and told him they were all right, and he caused them to be recorded supposing he had a perfect title in Cunningham; that he never told Cunningham or the plaintiff from whom he purchased the lots, and he now omits to state from whom he purchased them, under advice of counsel, until he can take legal measures to bring them to justice in case the deeds are forgeries; that he was ignorant of said deeds being forged, if they are forgeries, and never knew or supposed but that all was right, the title appearing straight on the record.

Defendant also reads an affidavit of Cunningham, stating that his former affidavit was drawn and presented to him to be sworn; that he objected to that part of it which states that defendant told him he had bought the lots of Giles and Fitz, and stated that Bennett did not say from whom he had bought the lots, and another affidavit was written and read to him without that statement, and he did not know that such statement was in the affidavit he signed until a copy was shown to him; that he did not state that defendant said he had bought the lots of Giles and Fitz, nor did he know from whom defendant purchased them; that defendant was in the habit of having real estate deeded to him, (Cunningham,) and he deeding the same to persons to whom defendant sold it, and he never asked defendant from whom he purchased the property, but only if it was right for him to execute the deeds.

The counsel for plaintiff has read affidavits in opposition to the motion, but it is not necessary to refer to them; the order of arrest was granted, in effect, upon allegations that defendant had defrauded plaintiff by selling and procuring to be conveyed to him real estate, the ostensible title to which was denied, through forged deeds, of which defendant was cognizant. The defendant merely denies his knowledge of the alleged forgeries, but refuses to disclose from whence, in what manner, or under what circumstances he received those deeds. This is not sufficient to exonerate him from the charge of fraud. The motion to discharge the order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Matter of McCrain.*—Fraud must be alleged and proven. Another proceeding cannot be had.

The Matter of Marks—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs.

THE PERILS OF AN AERONAUT.—The steamship *Milwaukee*, of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, which arrived from Grand Haven at 10 o'clock last night, had on board Prof. STEINER, with his balloon. The flight of the Professor was perilous in the extreme. After leaving this city, he floated out finely through the air in a course a little south of east, until he had been up about 45 minutes, when he encountered a violent thunder-storm. The cloud was observed from this city, and it was at this time that the spectators lost sight of him. The rain saturated the balloon, making it so heavy that it rapidly descended. The aeronaut threw out all the ballast, and, indeed, everything he had on board, even to some of his clothing, but all was of no avail, and the balloon came down into Lake Michigan, *nine miles from the eastern shore!* As a *dernier resort*, he cut away his anchor and again arose, and came down the second time at 7½ o'clock, in the Kalamazoo River, eight or nine miles south of Grand Haven. Here he was obliged to cut away his balloon in order to save himself, and, after much exertion and a hair-breadth escape from drowning, he succeeded in gaining the shore minus nearly all his clothing. The greatest altitude attained by the Professor was 12,000 feet, which height was reached when about the centre of the lake. He finally recovered his balloon and the car, but experienced much difficulty in obtaining a conveyance to Grand Haven. He arrived last night, arrayed in a farmer's coat, his feet encased in a pair of India-rubbers, and looking as though he had endured an untold amount of suffering and danger.—*Milwaukee News, July 7.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11.

$8,000	Tenn 6s '90	90	550	Mich. Cen. R	51
1,000	do	90⅛	50	do s10	50⅞
15,000	Va. State 6s	91⅝	100	do b30	51
3,000	do	91½	300	do	50¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s	81½	50	Mch.So.&N.IaR. s30	16¼
4,000	do	81⅝	600	do	16½
1,000	Cal State 7s	89¼	100	do b30	16⅞
1,500	City 6s '87	105½	100	do s60	16¾
10,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83	94½	300	do b60	17
4,000	Har. R 1st M	99¼	150	do	16⅞
1,000	Mich.Cen.R.8 ₱c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	97⅝	200	Mh.S.&N.Ia. G.Stk	36
1,000	M. So. 1st M. B.	88	300	do b30	36
5,500	Ill C. R. B.	92	100	do b60	36
5,000	do s60	91⅝	100	do b30	35½
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	55½	50	do b60	35½
5,000	do	55	100	do s60	34⅞
50,000	C.&N.W 2d M b10	23	100	do	35¼
5,000	C.& T.S.F.B.	73	50	Stonington Railr'd	70
29	Bank of Commerce	99⅞	50	Panama Rail'd. b30	126½
11	do	100	100	do c	126½
19	Commonwealth Bk.	97	150	do	126¼
55	Del.& Hud.Can.Co.	96¾	420	Ill. Central R. S.	65
5	do	96⅞	50	do b30	65
50	Cumberland Pref'd	13	350	do b60	65¼
150	P. M. Steamship Co	92	100	do	65⅛
50	do c	91¾	11	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	93
400	Harlem Railroad	12½	50	Clev. & Pitts. b60	8½
250	N. Y. Cen. R. b30	83½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. s15	66
200	do	83⅜	1050	do	66
100	do b30	83⅜	150	do s30	66
650	do	83¼	100	do s60	66
50	do s30	83¼	50	do	66⅛
200	Erie Railroad	19¾	106	do	66¼
100	do s60	19½	700	do b60	66½
50	do s30	19½	50	do b60	66⅜
50	Erie R. Asstd.Stk c	19½	100	do b10	66¼
30	do	19	900	Cleve. & Tol. R.	32⅛
100	Hudson River R	49¼	100	do	32⅜
100	do s30	49	100	do b30	32¼
50	do b30	49	200	do b45	32½
200	do c	49	450	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	72¼
300	do b60	49½	500	do	72⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref b60	39¼	400	do b30	72½
320	do	39¼	650	do	72½
1700	Reading Railroad	42	100	Mill. & Miss. R.	6¼
100	do s10	41⅞	100	Chi.,Bur.&Q R b30	75½
50	do c	41⅞	50	do	75½
100	do b4	42	50	do s60	75¼
9	Indianap. & Cin.R.	44	72	Delaware L.&W.R.	95
			12	do	95¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '65	100½	100	Mch. So. & N. I. R.	17
16,000	Va. State 6s	91½	200	do	17¼
3,000	Cal. State 7s	89½	100	Ill. C. R. Sc'p s60	65½
8,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90½	680	do	65½
5,000	Br. City W. Ln.	104	20	Clev.Col.& Cin. R.	93
2,000	E. R. 2d M. B.	99	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	66¾
5,000	E. R. 5th M. B.	69	350	do	66⅞
5	Bank of Commerce	100	50	do s10	66⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b15	83½	100	do b60	67
525	do	83½	10	do	67
20	Har. R. Pref.	39½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	32⅜
200	do	39½	300	do	32⅜
200	Reading R b60	42½	200	do b30	32½
50	Mich. Cen. R. s30	51½	225	Chi. & R. I. R.	72¾
200	do	51½	100	do b30	73
300	M.S.&N.Ia.G.S. b60	36	100	do	72⅞
150	do	35¾	200	do b60	73¼
100	do s60	35½	100	Chi. B. & Q. R. b60	76
25	do s10	35½			

New-York Mining Board—JULY 11.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M.Co.	11¼	11½	Pontiac	4¾	4⅞
Central	9	9	Quincy	34	35
Franklin	25¾	26½	Rockland	27	27¼
Hancock	7	7¼	Superior	4¼	4½
Isle Royale	16¾	16½	Hamilton	1½	2
Mesnard	5½	6	Columbian	3½	3¾
Minnesota	85	86	Gardiner Hill	6⅞	7
National	38½	39¼	Guilford	3¼	3¾
North Cliff	4	4½	North State	2½	2¾
Pittsburgh	64½	65	Silver Hill	1½	1⅞

The sales were:

100	Central	9	150	Rockland b3	27
100	Columbian	3½	100	do b30	27¼
270	do	3½			

WEDNESDAY, July 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this forenoon under the prevalent belief on the Street that some reaction would follow the extreme buoyancy of yesterday, and this calculation was not wholly disappointed, for although at the outset of the dealings State Stocks were firmer than yesterday, and fewer parcels offered, the Railway Share-list, when reached, manifested some degree of weakness. New-York Central fell to 83¼; Erie to 19¾ cash, and 19½ seller 60 days; Hudson to 49; Reading a fraction below 42; Michigan Central to 60¾; Illinois Central to 65; Toledo to 32⅛; Panama to 126¼, and Burlington to 75½ ₱ cent. There was also at first a weaker feeling in Galena and Chicago, and in Michigan Guaranteed, but this was soon recovered from, and at the close of the first Board dealings there was again a general firmness on the Share-list. The Railway Bonds were again in good request, and the extreme advance of yesterday generally bid. The offerings in most descriptions continue moderate, and where peremptory orders to buy are given, the rates are rapidly advanced. The Erie thirds brought 94½ ₱ cent.; Illinois Constructions, 92 ₱ cent.; and a lot of $50,000 Chicago and Northwest Seconds, which almost went a-begging at 18 ₱ cent. some weeks since, brought 23 ₱ cent. The Michigan Southern issues were firm, and but few offered; sales of a single $1,000 first mortgage at 88 ₱ cent. City Bank shares hold steady. Pacific Mail ¾ ₱ cent. lower, and Delaware and Hudson a fraction off. In the common shares of Harlem there were more orders, and 12½ was paid for 400 shares.

The market was quite dull between the Boards, but became more active at the second meeting, and strengthened as the call proceeded, closing with much firmness, especially for the Western roads. New-York Central left off at 83½, and that price was freely bid after the adjournment of the Board. Michigan Central and Galena were full ¾ higher than at the First Board. Chicago and Rock Island was sold, after the making up of the printed list, at 73⅛, against 72½ in the morning. Illinois Central was ⅜, and Cleveland and Toledo ¼ higher. State Stocks were firmer and brought full prices. At private sale we hear of transactions in North Carolina, at 95½. The whole tone of the market was decidedly firmer at the close than at the commencement of business Annexed are the latest prices.

Tennessee 6s	90¼ @ 90⅜	Reading	42⅜ @ 42½
Virginia 6s	91¼ @ 91½	Michigan Cen.	51½ @ 51¾
Missouri 6s	81½ @ 81⅝	Michigan So.	17⅛ @ 17¼
Canton Co.	19¼ @ 20	Michigan Guar.	35⅞ @ 36
Cumberland Cl.	13 @ 13½	Panama	126¼ @ 126¾
Pacific Mail	91 @ 91½	Illinois Central	65¼ @ 65½
N.Y. Central R.	83½ @ 83⅝	Gal. & Chicago	66⅞ @ 67
Erie	20¼ @ 20½	Clev. & Toledo	32⅝ @ 32¾
Hudson River	49¼ @ 49½	Chic. & Rk. Is.	73 @ 73⅛
Harlem	12⅞ @ 13⅜	Chic., B. & Quin	75½ @ 76
Harlem Pref'd.	39 @ 40	Ill. Central 7s	92 @ 92½

Since the Boston mail of yesterday the Exchange Market is very quiet. The rates are steady at the advance of Monday last to 109⅞@110 on London, Paris f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾; the same as last week. The market for Money is also quiet to-day, and generally duller than at any time since the 1st July. Lenders at call outside of Bank complain of the absence of demand at 5@5½ ₱ cent., and the Discount Brokers report to us the comparative scarcity of fine selections of mercantile bills at 5@5½ for short drafts, and 6 ₱ cent. for lists running into January, where the maker and indorser stand No. 1. At the same time the large Banks generally hold out for 6 ₱ cent. on prime bills within 90 days, and 7 ₱ cent. as the rule to their regular dealers. We hear to-day of a list of 60-day bills drawn from Havana on first-class acceptors here being done at 5 ₱ cent.

A correspondent sends us some figures in regard to the traffic and expenses of the Harlem Road the present year, which we subjoin in the form transmitted. The statement is that the "receipts of this Company for the first 8 months of the fiscal year (from the 1st of October, 1859, to the 1st of June, 1860,) are as follows:

Eight months, ending 31st of May, 1859	$698,556 66
Eight months, ending 31st of May, 1860	739,517 44
Total net profits for 8 months over last year	$40,960 78

The income for the whole year will be nearly $1,200,000. Four of the best months are yet to come to make the annual earnings. The decrease in the expenses of this road during these eight months, over the previous year, is $18,223 53; making a net improvement for the eight months of $59,184 31. These are the results of good management. It may be well, in addition to the above, to state the indebtedness of the Harlem Company, inasmuch as no report has been issued to its stockholders for many years, and the public generally are not informed of their true condition:

The first mortgage bonds are	$1,000,000
The second mortgage bonds are	3,000,000
The third mortgage bonds are	1,000,000
Total amount of mortgage indebtedness is	$5,000,000

This Company (adds our authority) own a very large property, consisting of real estate, cars, engines, rolling stock, &c. *The real estate alone, of this Company, exceeds in value over three millions of dollars*, much of which the Company do not need for the use of their road; and it is now contemplated by the Company to sell off so much of their real estate in this city as will realize about a million and a half of dollars, and call in their second and third mortgage bonds, and make an arrangement to pay them off, to the extent of the money realized by such sale.

The importance of the Lebanon Springs extension is clearly manifest, connecting the trade from the City of New-York over the New-York and Harlem Railroad with Canada by a straight line of railroad communication all the way. It is surprising that this road has not long since been completed, considering the great advantages it possesses over the many other newly-projected roads of the present time."

The Chicago and Rock Island Road earned the 1st week in July:

1860	$22,269
1859	16,636
Increase	$5,633

The Galena Road earned for the 1st week in July:

1860	$19,687
1859	22,689
Decrease	$3,602

The following table shows the condition of the banks in the four leading cities:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New-York, July 7	$127,244,241	$22,751,694	$9,363,727	$81,331,320
Philadelphia, July 9	26,835,868	4,305,866	2,960,381	15,824,391
New-Orleans, June 30	16,627,125	9,885,812	10,921,049	16,264,129
Boston, July 10	65,039,500	6,087,700	7,932,700	21,133,000
Total	$235,746,734	$43,031,072	$31,177,857	$134,552,840

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls	277,600	147,000	549,000
Wheat, bush	2,417,600	455,200	3,523,200
Corn, bush	4,575,000	800,200	1,097,200
Barley, bush	78,700	134,500	362,900
Rye, bush	86,400	88,400	149,500
Oats, bush	2,733,100	1,726,700	1,327,700
Pork, bbls	5,013	26,263	12,723
Beef, bbls	2,282	12,610	6,545
Cheese, lbs	196,400	152,400	123,100
Lard	251,000	1,456,900	1,784,900
Butter	100,900	202,000	60,700
Bacon	432,300	1,330,100	3,357,800
Wool	29,100	54,500	201,900

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ¾
Interior Maryland	⅝@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅞@1
South Carolina and Georgia	1 @1¼
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2 @2¼
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1¼@ —
Canada	⅝@ ¾
Missouri	1¾@2

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre Warrants, ₱ acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre Warrants, ₱ acre	85	95
120 acre Warrants, ₱ acre	80	88
160 acre Warrants, ₱ acre	80	88

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am Qr.Dols.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols.	$1 07@ —	Span.Silver ₱oz.	1 22@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 86@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Span.Doubloons	16 25@16 35
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 70@15 75
Species	1 08@ —	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Hlf Dols.	1 04½ —		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 12,161 bbls. Flour, 1,177 bbls. Corn Meal, 75,623 bushels Wheat, 79,131 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 523 pkgs. Provisions, and 331 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 87 bbls., in lots, including Pots, at $5 12½, and Pearls, at $5 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the inspection warehouse this morning, 1,166 bbls., including 848 bbls. Pots, and 318 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The demand is moderate for Anthracite, and quite limited for other descriptions at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 200 bags Costa Rica at 14c.@14½c.; 100 bags Rio at 14c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.@14c.; and 500 bags St. Domingo at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 10½c. ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues heavy, and with a moderate inquiry only for desirable lots, the tendency of prices is generally downward. The reported sales comprise only 11,750 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly at $5 20; extra State at $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 45@$5 55; superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15 @$5 25
Extra State	5 40 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 85 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85 @ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in less demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is plenty and in request including superfine at $5 10@$5 20, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 1,350 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour sells slowly, at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty active request for shipment and home use at about former rates. We have heard of sales of 68,000 bushels, including choice White Western, to arrive soon, at $1 52; Red do., (Winter,) part at $1 37; Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 29; Racine Spring at $1 26, and Chicago Spring at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is less freely offered and is more sought after at uniform quotations. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels, at 61c.@61½c. for heated and damp, 62c.@63c., chiefly at 62c.@62½c. for sound mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for White Western; 64c. for Yellow do.; 72c. for White Southern, and 66c.@69c. for yellow Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel; 1,150 bushels changed hands. Oats are salable and steady, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ₱ bushel. The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the first week of July in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
1860	8,900	266,300	277,100	—
1859	9,400	16,600	51,300	6,100
Decrease	500	Inc. 249,700	Inc. 225,800	Dec. 6,100

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	277,600	2,417,600	4,575,000	78,700
1859	149,000	455,200	800,200	134,500
Increase	130,600	1,962,400	3,774,800	Dec. 55,800

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 523,080 bbls. Flour.

HAY—Sales 460 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Attracts very little attention and prices are nominal.

HIDES—Are depressed and prices lean in favor of buyers. The demand is limited.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 60 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@12c; and some lots of crop of 1858 at 6c.@6½c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—The inquiry is mainly for Scotch Pig, which is quoted at $22 50@$23 ₱ ton., usual credit.

LEATHER—The market presents no really new feature to-day. Business is restricted, but prices are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common and $1 05 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made to-day of 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 38c., 120 hhds. English Island, at 32c., 400 hhds. Trinidad on private terms, and 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very moderately sought after, including Common, at $1 50 ₱ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. A restricted inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from 39c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in lively request, including Crude Whale, mainly at 43c.@43½c., and Crude Sperm at $1 28@$1 30, holders now claiming higher rates, ₱ gallon. Palm Oil has been more active, having declined to 8c. ₱ ℔., 6 months' credit. Linseed Oil has been in moderate demand, chiefly at 59c.@60c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil has attracted more attention at from 92c.@$1 for No. 1 Western Winter, ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet. In New-Bedford, during the past week, sales have been made of 5,056 bbls. Crude Sperm, chiefly at $1 27@$1 30; and 1,590 bbls. Crude Whale, including, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, 560 bbls. Northern at 43c., 200 do. do. at 43½c. ₱ gallon, and 630 do. do. at a price not transpired. Also, 200 bbls. Elephant Oil on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 9, '60	40,163	112,830	1,016,800
Same time last year	54,680	156,889	1,696,300

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after including New Mess, at $19 12½@$19 25; Old Mess, at $18 25; New Prime, part at $14 25; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ₱ bbl. The reported sales exceed 10,000 bbls. Cut meats continue scarce and quiet, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams and 8¼c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard favors sellers; the day's transactions add up 2,000 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in request at former rates; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 250 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87½, chiefly at within the range, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The demand is moderate, and prices are sustained.

SEEDS—Are generally inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal.

SKINS—Deer and Goat have been in some request at about previous quotations for desirable lots.

SPICES—Business lacks animation, yet holders of the principal kinds continue to claim full rates. No 1 Nutmegs, 45c; Cassia, 22c.@22½c; Pepper, 8c. in bond, and 8¼c.@8½c. free, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, mainly by refiners, at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 3,880 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6½c.@7½c., with some Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Melado at 4½c., and 27,000 boxes Havana at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 ℔s. prime at 10¼c.@10½c ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in rather limited request, yet prices have been well supported.

WHALEBONE—Sales have been reported, here and in New-Bedford, of 12,000 ℔s. Ochotsk, part at 75c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The firmness of ship owners checked engagements. For Liverpool there were taken 180 bales Cotton at 5-32d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour (by steamer) at 3s.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8½d.; 5,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 8½d.; 60 bales Wool at ¼d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese and 50 boxes Bacon at 50s., with 25 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. For London, 5,600 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 9d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bark *Sarah H. Snow*, 425 tons, from Richmond to Melbourne, Flour, at $1 37½; Br. bark *Black Eagle*, 392 tons, now at New-Haven, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, 85s.; a Swe. ship to London, Breadstuffs, at a round sum; a bark to Isle of Jersey, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 3s. 3d.; a brig, 16,000 bush. to Cork, and a market, 11d., in ship's bags; two ships, about 700 tons each, to Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d., and Wheat, 8d., in shipper's bags; a bark, 412 tons, to Bristol, England, Flour, 2s. 8d., and Wheat, 8½d., in shipper's bags; a vessel, same voyage, Wheat, 9½d.; a brig, 199 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves, $33, and Light Hogshead do., $25, and back from Denia to New-York, Boston, Baltimore or Philadelphia, $1,500; a brig, 249 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, $5 50; one, 300 tons, same voyage, $5, under deck; one, 240 tons, to north side Cuba and back, Sugar, $5 50, and Molasses, $2 50, on deck; a bark, from two ports on the north side Cuba to New-York, $5, and $2 on deck; one, 257 tons, to Remedios and back, $5 and $3; a brig, 220 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; one, 197 tons, from Philadelphia to Remedios and back to New-York, $1,975; brig *Samoset*, 249 tons, to Madeira, thence from Malaga to New-Orleans; a brig, 200 tons, to Barcelona, thence from Malaga to New-Orleans; a bark, 375 tons tons, to Cette; a brig, 296 tons, to Havana and back; one to a French West India island, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending July 11, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The business of the week has been very good, the supply of Pail Butter running short, causing our home trade to take hold of firkins and tubs again, while our English shippers took about 2,500 firkins for the steamer of Saturday last. The advices by the *Arabia* yesterday were not very encouraging, and the engagements for this week's steamer thus far are small. Our English friends accustomed to use firmly-made Butter that will stand alone, have not yet got broke into using our Butter, which arrives in a soft mushy condition, and must be handled with a ladle instead of a knife; and the return of pleasant weather there will undoubtedly check the consumption of American Butter. Most of the Butter sold for that market for the last four weeks has been Ohio; the prices the past week, 13c. to 14c. These figures do not save the consignor from loss, and yet but for this outlet Western Butter would have been a drug at 10c. to 11c., in fact hardly salable above grease rates; and as this English demand is liable to stop at any moment, and the make of Butter in this State is, by all accounts, admitted to be larger than last year, we would urge upon Ohio shippers to send their Butter forward and take present rates than hold it till Fall, and bring it in competition with our State Dairies. Illinois and Indiana Butter is quite plenty, and sells slowly at our quotations. We quote:

Orange County, pails, ₱ ℔	— @	20
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₱ ℔	16 @	18
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ ℔	17 @	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14 @	15
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tubs	16 @	18
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs	12 @	15
Welsh tubs, Fine State	16 @	18
Welsh tubs, Fair State	13 @	15
Western Reserve, fine	— @	14
Western Reserve, fair	13 @	13½
Ohio, common to good	11 @	12½
Illinois and Indiana	10 @	13
Canada	11 @	15

CHEESE

Of fine quality, sells quickly at our highest quotations, but the market is flooded with fair to good grades of State and Ohio, which are being shipped largely each week to Liverpool, on Receivers' account, they preferring to take the chances of a full market there to having them melt down on their hands here. New English Dairy is in small supply and little demand as yet.

Fine State, ₱ ℔	9½@	10
Fair State, ₱ ℔	6 @	8
Common State, ₱ ℔	3 @	5
Ohio, fine, ₱ ℔	8 @	—
Ohio, fair, ₱ ℔	4 @	6
Ohio, common, ₱ ℔	2 @	4
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ ℔	10½@	11

EGGS

Are not active; dealers buy light at our quotations, loss off.

State, ₱ dozen	14 @	14½
Ohio, ₱ dozen	14 @	—
Long Island and Jersey, ₱ dozen	15 @	15½

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 00 @	1 25
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	— @	90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	— @	1 50
Marrow, ₱ bushel	— @	1 25
Red and China, ₱ bushel	1 50 @	2 00

FRUITS.

Dried Apples of good quality are in demand at 5½c. to 5¾c.. Common are hardly salable. Other Dried Fruits are in small supply, but wanted at our rates.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, ₱ ℔	5¼@	5½
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ ℔	4 @	5
Dried Peaches, peeled, ₱ ℔	8 @	14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ ℔	6 @	9
Dried Blackberries, ₱ ℔	9 @	12
Dried Plums, ₱ ℔	20 @	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ ℔	20 @	—
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	2 00 @	3 00
Cherries, ₱ ℔	3 @	10
Cherries, oxhart, ₱ ℔	14 @	16
Cherries, common, ₱ ℔	3 @	8
Currants, ₱ ℔	3 @	4
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	3 00 @	—
Raspberries, red, ₱ basket	4 @	5
Raspberries, black-caps, ₱ basket	2 @	—
Blackberries, ₱ bushel	3 00 @	—
Peaches, Savannah, ₱ bushel	4 50 @	5 00
Peaches, Charleston, ₱ bushel	5 00 @	6 00

POULTRY.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Turkeys, ₱ ℔	12 @	14
Fowls, ₱ ℔	12 @	13
Ducks, tame, ₱ pair	75 @	1 00
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	37½@	75

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75 @	—
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	11 @	—
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	37½@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	1 25 @	1 50
Wild Pigeons, stall-fed, ₱ dozen	1 25 @	1 50
Tame Pigeons, each	15 @	—

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Old Potatoes are about run out—the receipts of new daily increasing, at our figures.

New Potatoes, Dykeman, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	—
New Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	[illegible] @	3 00
New Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl	1 75 @	[illegible]
Onions, new red, ₱ bbl	— @	5 00
New Onions, white, ₱ 100 bunches	— @	3 00
Beets, new, ₱ 100 bunches	— @	3 00
Turnips, new, ₱ 100 bunches	— @	2 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 50 @	5 00
Cauliflower, ₱ 100	7 00 @	12 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	2 25
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	3 00 @	—
Green Peas, ₱ bbl	1 12 @	—
String Beans, ₱ bbl	2 50 @	—
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00 @	—
Tomatoes, ₱ bushel	2 00 @	—
Watermelons, ₱ 100	40 00 @	50 00

FEATHERS.

Live Geese, ₱ ℔	40 @	45

BEESWAX

Is in fair sale at 33c. to 35c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, 1860.

The demand for beef cattle has been rather larger to-day than usual for this season. Just now there is an influx of Southerners on the way to their various Summer quarters. There are also large crowds of temporary visitors arriving from the surrounding country to see the *Great Eastern* steamship now on exhibition at a reduced price of admission. The extra demand for fresh meats thus created, led the butchers to lay in a pretty good supply of animals yesterday and to-day. The report was circulated that there would be a short supply of cattle, which led a large proportion of the buyers to the yards yesterday, and the preliminary sales on Tuesday actually amounted to three-fourths of all the beef cattle brought in this week. This, of course, gave the yards a lean look this morning, and those who had delayed their visit to the yards until to-day were somewhat alarmed, and were ready buyers at the asking prices. The result was, the yards were nearly cleared out by noon. We have never seen fewer cattle left unsold at 12 o'clock. The real supply for the week foots up 4,038 head, or 88 head more than the weekly average for all of last year. The prices ranged a little higher than last week, say ¼c. ₱ ℔. on the estimated dressed weight. A large proportion of the droves were purchased by the drovers before reaching the market, and the combination of circumstances referred to above enabled them to secure advanced prices....Milch Cows are, as usual this year, in excess of the requirements of the market, and no improvement upon previous low selling rates....Veal Calves are in good supply at former rates....Sheep and Lambs have come in very freely, but the demand has been unusually good, so that the pens are nearly empty to night, notwithstanding the numbers left over last week and the fresh receipts of over twelve thousand head. The decline of last week was nearly recovered to-day.... Hogs are less abundant, and last week's rates are freely paid.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,038	131	1,118	12,080	3,859
Previous week	3,325	121	874	11,898	4,811
Same w'k last year	4,257	171	857	10,496	2,169
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 24,426. Total number received the previous week, 21,029 being an increase of 397 beeves, calves and sheep. There is a falling off in swine.

Of the 4,038 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,296 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 694 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 8 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 19 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 21 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,296 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 70 head came from New-York, 259 from Indiana, 1,659 from Illinois, 158 from Iowa, 388 from Kentucky, 527 from Ohio, 220 from Missouri, and 15 from Canada. Illinois sends just one-half the cattle forwarded to this market for the present week.

The 3,990 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,578; Hudson River Railroad, 1,878; Harlem Railroad, 43; Camden and Amboy Railroad, —; Hudson River Boats, 397; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 94.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

It will be recollected that there was a light supply of beeves last week, and a tendency toward higher rates. Stimulated by this, and determined to break the monotony of former markets, a large number of the drovers visited Albany on Monday, and bought freely—out-bidding Eastern purchasers. Others, finding which way the current was setting, bought droves upon their arrival, so that when the market opened yesterday morning, fully one-half the cattle were held by those who had become owners of them. This, of itself, will usually effect a "rise," but in the present case there were not enough beeves to fully supply the demand, so that we may safely say that the prices asked, and obtained, were fully ¼c. ₱ ℔. above the rates of last week, besides a gain in weights, which the seller availed himself of. With less than 3,300 head in market Tuesday morning, the sales were quite brisk during the day, so that only about 500 head were left over to-day. Those butchers not fully in the secret, who visited the yards yesterday but would not buy, trusting to lower rates to-day, were quite disappointed upon their second visit to find nothing for them but the tailings of a few lots. The experience of last week (when all the cattle were sold in a single day,) and the results of the present market show conclusively that it would be better for all concerned, were the selling confined to one day.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9¼c.@ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	6c. @ 6½c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	7½c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales	8½c.@ —	8c. @ 8¼c.

The sales were quite uniform, owing to an even grade of cattle and to the fact that, as the best animals were sold, and a short supply was evident, the more tardy butchers paid nearly as much for an inferior grade as the first did for prime bullocks. A few sales were probably made at a trifle over 9½c., while very few animals went under 8c. The market may be said to have ended at noon to-day, as probably not over two dozen head were then unsold. A clear field is open for next week.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

H. MYERS was selling 32 very good or fair Illinois steers and oxen on his own account. They would dress 7½ cwt., and were averaging 9c.

C. G. TEED sold 66 commonish Illinois cattle for GEO. REED. Rated 7½ cwt., and brought 9c.@9½c.

H. BARNES had 49 very good Ohio cattle which he bought at the yards. They would dress 7 cwt., and run out at 9½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for J. A. ALEXANDER, 111 pretty fair, but a little roughish, Illinois steers and oxen, of strong 7 cwt., at near 9c., or about $64 each.

S. ULREY also had a lot of the Alexander cattle, consisting of 107 pretty fair beeves—a few a little coarsish—of near 8 cwt., which he run out at 8½c.@9¼c., with a few at 9½c.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH, 159 fair Iowa cattle, of about 7½ cwt., which run out at 8½c.@9½c.

W. H. HARRIS, for J. WILLIAMS, 100 good Illinois steers of 6¾ cwt., at 9c. average.

J. M. CODDINGTON and W. H. HARRIS sold on their own account 101 pretty coarse Illinois oxen and steers of say 7¼ cwt., at 8½c.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 112 pretty decent Illinois cattle of 7½ cwt., at 9c. They were mostly nice steers, with a few roughish oxen.

W. FLORENCE sold yesterday 51 Illinois cattle for J. T. ALEXANDER. They were common oxen and lightish steers, of say 6¾ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c.

HURD & CARY sold 51 head of commonish or medium Illinois steers, with a few oxen, for ALEXANDER & BURACHER. They would dress about 6¾ cwt., and brought 8½c.@9c.

WHEELER & BLOOMER had 39 head of nice Kentucky cattle, bought at the yards. Rated 8½ cwt., fat, and retailed at 9c.@9½c.

C. W. CONGER sold 97 pretty fair, or a little uneven, Ohio steers and oxen on his own account, at 8½c.@9¼c.—few at the latter price. They were rated 7½ to 7¾ cwt.

J. H. WILLIAMS had 151 cattle, which he disposed of on his own account. One lot of 94 nice Kentucky bullocks, of 8 cwt., brought 8½c.@9¼c. The 57 were medium or common Illinois cattle which ran out at 8½c. on 7 cwt.

Capt. VAIL & BENEDICT sold 94 head of Illinois cattle for W. W. PALMER. They were an uneven lot, of varied weights, and brought 8½c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

The same story which has been told for weeks still holds good, viz: That the cow trade is very dull, with little prospect of an improvement. There are more fresh cows sent in than can find a market in the City, and lots are to be met with on their way to the surrounding country, to be peddled out among the milkmen and farmers. A very good milker can now be bought for $35, while many common cows are sold at $25, and some even lower. An occasional animal, of a fancy appearance, will bring $45 or even $50.

VEAL CALVES.

Following a short supply last week we now have large receipts, all of which have, however, been sold at former rates, although sales dragged during the latter part of to-day. They mainly brought 4c.@5½c., with a very few of the best—nice, fat calves, of only medium weight—at 6c. They are generally of rather an even grade, of large size, and considering the warm weather, have sold quite satisfactory.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These have been plenty up to within a day or two, and although a larger number are reported than have been received during any previous week, since December, 1859, still there was an evident scarcity of good lambs at some of the markets to-day. They are now worth 4½c.@5c., live weight, for prime sheep and 7½c.@7c. for fat lambs. We will here take occasion to speak of the very convenient and commodious sale-pens at Browning's, Sixth street between Second and Third avenues. It is probably the best arranged market place in the country, capable of containing some 5,000 sheep at a time. The extensive alterations and improvements which have been going on for some months are now complete, and from top to bottom, inside and out, it is a model in its line. The accommodating clerk, J. MOORE, furnishes us with the following report of the stock brought in during the past week.

From Ohio, 2,765 brought in—274 by Mr. Myers, 163, G. V. Field; 200, C. A. Thayer; 416, Budlong & Co.; 198, H. Downing & Co.; 122, R. McGraw; 179, W. Pratt; 191, A. Morehouse; 177, D. Phelps; 409, F. Campbell; 236, J. Johnson; 200, A. Cunningham. From Connecticut, 16 by D. Babbitt. From New-York, 2,005 brought in—152 by A. Osborne; 200, H. L. Barton; 220, S. Hourley; 45, Grandall & Hoxie; 213, G. Babcock; 114, D. Burnap; 95, S. Wheeler; 113, J. Simons; 196, W. T. Pelt; 80, M. Pratt; 110, P. P. Meeker; 135, W. Smith; 332, P. Kilmer. From New-Jersey, 1,043 brought in—116 by P. Voorheese; 128, L. Bellis; 137, G. B. Halcombe; 42, W. Weller; 23, Apgar & Lindeberry; 48, E. Hunt; 106, A. Robins; 61, J. West; 89, O. Kline; 102, R. Bellis; 25, T. S. Cathers; 36, J. G. Schomp; 51, Craig & Mayberry; 55, A. Van Cleef, and 24, B. Lawrence. From Indiana—159 by J. Fisher. From Canada—177 by R. H. Hume. From Pennsylvania, 163 brought in—74 by Reed & Anderson, and 89 by J. N. Pidcock. Total, 6,328, which is the largest number for a single week since August, 1859.

The market was quite lively to-day, although there was a scarcity of good lambs, which would command nearly 50c. ₱ head more than last week. The Jersey stock has nearly run out, and New-York State must now be the main dependence. A few of the best lambs have sold at prices equivalent to 8c. ₱ ℔., live weight.

The following are a portion of the Sheep-brokers' sales:

BELLIS & KENT sold:

No.	State.		Owner.	
163	Ohio	sheep for	G. Fields	$602 50
200	Ohio	sheep and lambs	C. A. Thayer	568 37
205	Ohio	sheep and lambs	F. Campbell	638 75
74	Penn	sheep and lambs	Anderson & Co	223 62
89	Penn	sheep and lambs	J. N. Pidcock	311 60
110	Penn	sheep and lambs	J P Meeker	330 25
42	N. J.	sheep and lambs	W. Weller	153 00
231	N. J.	sheep and lambs	L. Bellis	954 49
23	N. J.	sheep and lambs	Apgar & Lindeberry	86 25
106	N. J.	sheep and lambs	P. Voorhies	358 75
202	N. J.	sheep and lambs	G. B. Holcombe	546 25
48	N. J.	sheep and lambs	E. Hunt	178 75
36	N. J.	lambs	J G Schomp	184 40
55	N. J.	lambs	Van Cleef	178 75
1584				$5,458 16

which is an average of $3 52 ₱ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports the following sales made during the past week:

205 sheep & lambs	$778 26	24 lambs	111 50
416 sheep & lambs	1,682 74	97 sheep	397 00
95 sheep & lambs	395 25	959	$3,857 25
122 sheep & lambs	492 50		

Or an average of $4 02 each.

R. H. HUME sold

200 sheep & lambs	$826 62	196 sheep & lambs	598 00
21 sheep & lambs	81 25	81 sheep & lambs	285 87
88 sheep & lambs	304 37	135 sheep & lambs	395 17
16 sheep & lambs	44 00	180 sheep & lambs	602 75
213 sheep & lambs	641 74	113 sheep & lambs	337 72
114 sheep & lambs	421 75	150 sheep & lambs	577 75
177 sheep & lambs	778 75	1927	$6,803 79
45 sheep & lambs	172 50		
198 sheep & lambs	735 55		

The greater part of these were lambs and averaged $3 53 ₱ head.

WM. MYERS, a Philadelphia drover, sold 557 Ohio sheep, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ head.

J. MCCARTY reports sales of 687 head, at an average of $3 53 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received 2,094 sheep and lambs at their Sixth-street market during the week, brought in—from New-York, 1,099 by Capt. R. McGraw, 82 by D. Burnap, 109 by J. Vanbuskirk, 207 by M. T. Hill, 20 by Mr. Ostrander, 205 by I. Jocelyn, 30 by R. Murray; from Ohio, 203 by D. Wallace; from New-Jersey, 40 by T. Brutton, 71 by T. Coleman, and 28 by J. Stillwell.

Sales were made as follows:

420 sheep	$1,567 37	190 sheep	$587 00
82 sheep	243 93	165 sheep	407 19
323 sheep	985 59	201 sheep	712 00
144 sheep	576 00	31 sheep	108 75
142 sheep	508 80	30 sheep	90 75
188 sheep	808 50	36 sheep	156 50
205 sheep	710 75	41 sheep	157 00
150 sheep	514 50	19 sheep	91 00
Totals	2,367		$8,285 63

ALLERTON received 836, mostly lambs, which were not selling as briskly as at the lower markets. Sheep were quoted at 4c.@4½c., live weight, and 6½c.@7c. for lambs.

CHAMBERLIN gives his receipts at 2,758 for the week.

SWINE.

These come in rather slowly, and sell as fast as they arrive. There is nothing now on hand, and the 3,859 received during the week have brought about former rates. G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Corn hogs—prime	6¾c.@6⅞c.	7¾c.@8c.
Corn hogs—medium	6½c.@6⅝c.	7⅞c.@8c.
Corn hogs—light and fat	6½c.@6⅝c.	8⅛c.@8¼c.
Still hogs	5¾c.@6⅛c.	7¼c.@7½c.

Hogs selling as fast as they arrive.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

At the beginning of the week there remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables 549 head. The sales of fine horses have been limited. A few fine single horses have been disposed of at $250 to $325. Only two pairs of fine coach horses found buyers. There are very few in market. Cart horses are very sparingly inquired for, with a good supply on hand. Railroad and omnibus horses have been in brisk request at, however, reduced prices. The bulk of the sales have been at $110 and $125 each. Very few horses have been sold for shipment, at $85 to $100 each. Some plain horses from Northern New-York, suitable for general use, have been disposed of at $135 to $150 each. The total number of horses sold during the week was 173, of which there were sold at

Chamberlin's	33	J. O. Taylor	14
Post & Nichols	29	Carpenter	13

Leaving at the close 536 horses. There have been several arrivals of French Canadian and Vermont horses during the week.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 11.

BY ADRIAN H MULLER.

Property known as the Chatham Bank, S.E. cor. of Chambers-st. (as extended) and Duane-st., 41 3 front, 28 feet rear, 19.3 on north side, and 50.6 on the south side....$13,325

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THE PRIZE.—A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE most valuable receipts, curious arts, interesting experiments, &c., containing a greater amount of the most useful information than most larger publications of the kind. Also, directions to form a composition so closely resembling gold that its color, weight, malleability and ductility are the same as in gold, and the tests usually employed to prove the purity of gold will not detect the difference between them. Sent free of postage for 25 cents in change, or in United States letter stamps. Direct to JOHN STEVENS, New-York Post-office.

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DRY GOODS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF SUMMER DRY GOODS,

At Nos. 108 and 110 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., at an UNUSUAL REDUCTION IN PRICES, or from 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW PREVIOUS RATES, affording a rare opportunity for purchasers to secure choice styles and fabrics at HALF THE VALUE.

The following goods have been subjected to the greatest reduction:

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STELLA BAREGE AND LACE SHAWLS.

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STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND EQUESTRIAN HATS.

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Remember, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Stages and Cars of the 6th and 7th avs. pass the door.

C. G. HOOK, late W. S. BOND.

N. B.—Goods sent to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and adjacent villages Twice a Day, Free of Charge.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

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$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF 11th inst., on going from Hoboken on the Canal-st. ferry boats, or crossing Canal-st. to No. 435 Broadway, a POCKET BOOK containing more than a hundred dollars and several papers. $25 reward will be given to the honest finder by applying at No. 121 Clinton place, or at No. 373 6th-av.

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Rods, reels, lines, snells, gut, and all sorts of fishing tackle, powder-flasks and shot-pouches, of newest patterns, and all articles for fishing and shooting for sale by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY JULY 12, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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☞ Mr. Acton is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

E. W. Conkling & Co., Danville, Pa., have The New-York Times for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Po-ca-hon-tas—Pleasant Neighbor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Great Eastern—Yankee Gal.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella—Tycoon.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Cinderella.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Musical Entertainment, Vocal and Instrumental.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—Paintings and Statues.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arabia*, whose advices, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published this morning, arrived at Boston last night. The mails will reach this city this afternoon. An additional dispatch embraces advices from Rome, to the effect that a battalion of the Pope's Irish Volunteers had been organized, called the battalion of St. Patrick.

The screw-steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. Thomson, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th, and from Queenstown on the 28th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

Our Washington dispatches state that the question of the Overland Mail service is under consideration by the Cabinet. It is proposed by one party to make weekly trips for double the allowance now paid, $125,000, and to run through to Placerville in twenty-five days. It is understood that the President and the entire Cabinet, with the exception of the Postmaster-General, are in favor of accepting the offer, and much surprise is expressed at the latter official's opposition. The present contract only provides for a semi-monthly mail from St. Joseph's to Salt Lake in twenty-two days, and from Salt Lake to Placerville in sixteen days.

The correspondence between the President and Queen Victoria, on the subject of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States, is published this morning.

The annual Commencement of St. John's College, under the charge of the Jesuits, at Fordham, took place yesterday, and was attended by a large concourse of people, mostly from this City. At the close of the exercises Archbishop Hughes addressed the audience upon the subject of the comparative merits of Catholics and Protestants as promoters and encouragers of popular education, the text for his discourse being an article upon this subject in the last number of *Brownson's Quarterly Review*. The Archbishop claimed that the Catholics had always taken the lead in education since the foundation of Christianity, and that New-England was the only Protestant country in the world that could lay any claim to be considered an encourager of education.

A meeting was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Union, to listen to an address from Hon. Chas. Sumner. It was one of the largest political gatherings of the season. The hall was filled in every part, and hundreds who could not obtain seats occupied the aisles and recesses. The speaker received the fixed attention of his auditors throughout the delivery of his address, which occupied nearly two hours, and he was frequently and warmly applauded. The address is given elsewhere in our columns.

A meeting of the Democracy was held in Albany last evening to ratify the nominations of Douglas and Johnson, and the Telegraph reports it to be one of the most imposing demonstrations ever held in that city. The Capitol Park was entirely filled with people, the aggregate being estimated at ten thousand. Speeches were made by Peter Cagger, Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, Senator Colfman, of Louisiana, and others, and letters were read from a number of distinguished individuals.

The Board of Education, last evening, spent nearly the entire session in vain efforts to provide for the payment of the teachers' salaries this month. As the meeting was a special one, and the President is absent in Europe, parliamentary obstacles prevented the authorization of the signing of the teachers' warrants. The teachers will be obliged to wait a week for their pay. The Fourth Ward school troubles were not reached, but reports of the committees having the matter in charge were handed in. The Finance Committee report declares that the dismissal of the old teachers, the appointment of the new, and the arrangement of the pay-roll were not in legal form, and recommends that the pay-roll be sent back to the local Board. The point of the report is that the old teachers are entitled to pay, and the new ones are not. The Special Investigating Committee's report recapitulates the evidence, and expresses the opinion that the old teachers were competent and more efficient than the new; that they were not dismissed for sufficient cause, and that Mr. Shine's charges against Mr. Smith, the Principal, were not true. The report advises the adoption of a resolution strongly censuring the Fourth Ward local Board, and the alteration of the rules so that a committee of appeal may be appointed, to whom appeals of dismissed teachers shall be referred, and that the Board of Education shall have power to correct dismissals improperly made.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, removing Messrs. Craven and Tappan, of the Croton Department, for "serious disagreement and insubordination." After a long discussion, the Board adjourned without having acted upon the message.

The case of the slave-bark *Kate* was continued yesterday, without eliciting any important facts touching the destination of the vessel more than has already been reported. The effort to bail Da Costa failed, owing to the incompetency of the persons offering to become his bonds.

The "West Washington Market Controversy" Case was continued yesterday before Judge Ingraham, at Special Term, but the agument, divided between Messrs. Curtis, Noyes, Wm. M. Evarts, and Ex-Judge Bronson, was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The Stock Market opened rather heavily, but subsequently rallied, and closed with increased firmness. Foreign Exchange was inactive, yet the advanced rates of Monday were supported. The transactions in the Money Market were limited.

Flour was less sought after and was heavy. A good demand prevailed for Wheat and Corn at about former rates. Pork and Lard were in brisk request, as were likewise Sugars and Molasses. Beef, Rice and Whisky were moderately dealt in, Coffee, Cotton, Hay, Hops and Scotch Pig Iron were inquired for. Fish Oils attracted considerable attention. Tallow was freely purchased. Freights were rather quiet, owing partly to the firmness of shipowners. There were 488 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Market has been quite active the past week; the influx of Southern travelers and of visitors who come to see the big ship, has sensibly affected the demand for fresh meats; and notwithstanding the increased receipts of live cattle and sheep and lambs, prices have advanced a little. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves averaged about ½c. ℘ lb., on the estimated dressed weight, above the rates of the preceeding market, when there were 800 head less offered. This was, however, in part due to a combination among the brokers, who owned a large number of the droves on sale. Sheep and lambs were also 25c.@37c. ℘ head higher. Other animals sold at former prices. The total receipts of live animals at all the City yards, including the Bergen yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,038 beef cattle; 131 milch cows; 1,118 veal calves; 12,080 sheep and lambs; 3,859 live hogs.

Presidential Stumping.

Mr. Buchanan has been winding up his public life by an electioneering speech, containing, we are told, "three thousand words," advocating the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. As if conscious of the impropriety of his appearance on the scene, however, he informed his audience, apologetically, that this was probably the last political speech he would ever make, as his position rendered it improper for him to take part in the canvass, "though his heart was in it."

Our Old Public Functionary is a great deal too squeamish. If making a long speech at a party meeting in favor of two candidates, six or seven weeks after their nomination; be not taking part in the canvass, we should like to know what is; and having made one, we really think it is false delicacy, on his part, to decline making a second, and a third. In fact, we do not see that the position in which Mr. Buchanan now stands, would be in any respect altered as far as the dignity of his office is concerned, by his stumping the country for the next three months. The impropriety of a personal participation in the canvass by the actual President, is not one of degree but of kind. It is not in the number of times that he makes stump speeches that the *gravamen* of the indecorum lies, but in making one at all. The homage he offers to decency by declining to make his second appearance, is about as valuable as a distinction raised between dancing on a tight rope once, and dancing on it twice, or between stealing a lamb and stealing a sheep.

Mr. Buchanan has labored more strenuously than any of his predecessors, and we might also add than any man in the Union, to deprive the office he holds of all dignity in the eyes of the world. He has never lost an opportunity of proving himself a good Democrat, by committing outrages on good taste. He has been most ostentatious in repudiating the notion that a President of the United States owes obedience to any peculiar code of manners, or that a man's elevation to the office necessitates the slightest change in his habits. His great ambition, in his intercourse with the world for the last three years, seems to have been to convince his partisans that he was less of a gentleman than before—that he was one of themselves—all things to all men—a "b'hoy" with the "b'hoys,"—a lover of good whisky, and "a good fellow" generally. He has labored in every possible way, in short, to convince the world that the Chief Magistrate remained simply the leading man of the party which elected him—the most "prominent politician" of the lot; and to further his object, he has endeavored to keep up as far as possible, the manners and ways of the caucus and bar-room. He believes that whatever was becoming when he was a pushing wire-puller, is becoming still.

We do not believe, however, that he has been by any means successful. The mass of the intelligent people of the community are still of opinion that the President represents the whole American people, and is something more and better than the head man of a party of politicians; and that any person who is raised to that office, owes it to decency to put on a little more decorum and reserve than he wore previously, and to refrain from public displays of partisanship. That a President should not make stump speeches, or walk down Broadway arm in arm with a pugilist, or drive at a horse race, is not capable of mathematical demonstration or scripture proof, any more than that a clergyman should not figure on the Harlem Flats in the afternoon, or lounge in a city bar-room until midnight. There is nothing to be found condemnatory of any of these acts in the received code of morals; but they are among the things which public opinion has stigmatized as scandalous and indecent, not for what they are, but for what they indicate.

We object to a President's haranguing crowds during a contested election, for the same reason that we object to a clergyman's haunting the green-room of a theatre; and the reason is, that in nine cases in ten, his doing so results from inattention to his duties, and a want of proper appreciation of his position. A President who goes stumping, for instance, will in future labor under strong suspicions of corrupting Congress, of using the public money in the support of party newspapers, of awarding contracts illegally for the purpose of influencing elections, and in fact of imitating most of the worst acts of Mr. Buchanan's bad administration. This mode of reasoning may not be logically sound, but it is the sort of reasoning by which we are all in the habit of judging our fellows, and in the vast majority of cases it leads to perfectly legitimate conclusions.

The President and Senator Gwin.

Several Washington correspondents have referred of late to a recent quarrel between President Buchanan and Senator Gwin, of California, but none of them are quite accurate in their statements of the origin of the difficulty. As we learn from sources likely to be well-informed, the quarrel did grow out of a misunderstanding in relation to the California mail service, but was not consequent, as alleged, upon the refusal of the Administration to contract to pay Commodore Vanderbilt a larger sum for carrying the mails *viâ* Panama, than the postages, as provided by law. The exact facts in the premises are alike discreditable to both parties to the quarrel, convicting each, as they do, of bad faith, as well as of an unworthy prostitution of public interest to selfish partisan and personal ends.

It will be remembered that during the late session of Congress, Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the transportation of the entire mails between the Atlantic and Pacific States *viâ* overland routes. This bill embraced a comprehensive overland system—which paid due regard to the convenience of the different sections on the Atlantic slope, while at the same time it secured various important incidental advantages. The expenditures under the proposed measure would have built up lines of settlement across the Continent in the shortest, most direct, and therefore most natural routes for travel and emigration. These settlements, in addition to furnishing supplies to emigrants, would protect the Pacific telegraph, reduce the apparent difficulties of constructing and maintaining the Pacific Railroad, and in a short time dispense with all occasion for troops to defend the vast interior and the northern and southern frontiers from Indian depredations, thus effecting an actual saving to the Treasury fully equal to the cost of the Overland Mail service. These considerations, and others not necessary now to discuss, gave Mr. Hale's bill great strength in Congress, and there is not the slightest doubt that it would have passed both Houses promptly, and become a law long ago, with some modifications, perhaps, had the California Senators been willing to contribute to that result. Nearly every Republican Senator was prepared to give the measure his hearty support, and the Democratic Senators from Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Minnesota, Indiana and Illinois, were also understood to favor it. It was so apparent the bill would pass if pressed to a vote in season, that its opponents at once gave up all hope of defeating it, except by delay in the Senate—for, once through that body, it was well understood that the Republican House would pass it by a decided majority, without delay.

Unfortunately, neither the Administration nor the Pacific Senators desired the success of Mr. Hale's bill. Of the various motives which influenced them, we need refer to only two. In the first place, they were unwilling that the Republicans should obtain the credit of having given to the country a complete and permanent Overland system, with forty-six mails, each way, per month, knowing full well that it would prove a more available stock of capital to that Party, in the States of California and Oregon, than could be derived from all other sources combined. The other motive at which we have hinted may be found in the general hostility of Mr. Holt to all overland mail service.

Under these circumstances, the Administration struck a bargain, chiefly with Senator Gwin, by the terms of which the latter was to compass the defeat of Mr. Hale's bill by non-action. Mr. Gwin has himself declared that there was no time during the last thirty days of the session when he could not have passed Mr. Hale's bill, if he had chosen to do so; but the Administration promised that, if he would prevent the success of "that Black Republican measure," he should be rewarded after the adjournment by having the service on the central route improved to tri-weekly trips, with fast time, under orders of the Post-office Department. The bait was a tempting one. The venerable and usually-sagacious Senator from California swallowed it greedily, for the plan proposed would secure him *all* the credit of having obtained an improved mail service; and the great influence at Washington which this fact would indicate, would not fail to prove a strong argument in favor of the reelection of a Senator, who could obtain personally for his constituents what had been refused by legislation. Mr. Gwin faithfully fulfilled his share of the contract. He killed Hale's bill, ruthlessly sacrificing thereby the interests of his constituents, but pretending all the while to be engaged in earnest, though ineffectual efforts for Overland Mail legislation. Too late he discovered his fatal error. Congress adjourned, without making any provision whatever for the California mails; and when he applied to Mr. Holt for the promised Overland service, *viâ* Salt Lake, he was met by a flat refusal. At this the Senator was naturally indignant, for it left him at the mercy of his enemies, who were only too ready to avail themselves of his blunder as a means of securing his political ruin. He urged, entreated and threatened by turns, but all to no purpose. Finally, after all other resources had failed, goaded to desperation, he went to the President, and *demanded* the fulfilment of the bargain above set forth. Mr. Buchanan was inexorable; and then it was that Mr. Gwin denounced him in bitter terms, and made the open quarrel which the correspondents have described.

Of course, the Senator's intemperance has rendered his enmity innocuous, and blunted the shaft of his revenge as effectually as his treason to his own constituency will dispose of whatever hopes of a reelection he has hitherto indulged.

Mayor Wood and the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Yesterday Mayor Wood took the second step towards that revolution of the City Government, which he deems essential to the public good and his own advantage. He removed Alfred W. Craven from his post as Engineer, and Mr. Tappan from his position as Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department. He has been busy for some weeks in making those "little arrangements" with members of the Board of Aldermen, which are essential to the smooth and easy working of schemes of this kind. It was supposed yesterday afternoon that the matter had been fixed,—that the requisite nine had been "seen," and that all were distinctly and definitely engaged to give their prompt assent. From some cause or other, the project failed. One or two of the parties confidently counted on proved "unreliable." They voted for an adjournment, and thus staved off the confirmation of the Mayor's action. This, however, though a little awkward, is a matter of small importance. It delays the removal a day or two, but will not prevent it. It may possibly cost his Honor, or His Excellency, to use the phrase of Mr. Dallas, a little more of patience and of other valuable commodities for which he has abundant use, both in his personal and political capacity, than he had expected. But he is used to making private sacrifices for the sake of the public goods,—and can very well afford to wait until Friday night for the consummation of his plan for "reforming" the Croton Aqueduct Department. By that time it will, beyond all doubt, be made right.

The Mayor shows in this matter an unwonted deference to public opinion. In spite of the decision of the Supreme Court that such a step is wholly unnecessary, he has condescended to inform the public for what "*cause*" he has removed these two officers from the Croton Board. His message to the Aldermen informs them,—and through them the world at large,—that it is "*for serious disagreements and insubordination.*" Captious people, haunted by a suspicious curiosity and prompted by that distrust of men in office which seems to characterize a large portion of our community, may wonder what kind of "disagreements" the Mayor refers to,—whether they are personal, official, or political. But even these persons will scarcely be so unreasonable as to expect the Mayor himself to make any disclosures upon a point so purely and exclusively his own business. Mr. Tappan is a Tammany Hall Democrat, of the straitest sect,—and it is not impossible that he may "disagree" with Mayor Wood concerning the Presidential election, or the propriety of supporting both candidates, or one candidate on the other's platform, or some immaterial trifles of this sort. Mr. Craven is an engineer, and is supposed to be in favor of building reservoirs, City sewers and other structures upon engineering principles, rather than according to the dictates of political cliques or the interests and behests of influential contractors:—and it is by no means impossible that he may have had frequent and "serious disagreements" with the Mayor upon these points.

The "insubordination" matter is more difficult of explanation. As the Mayor has nothing whatever to do with the Croton Aqueduct Department, nor with its officers and their appointees, it seems rather an unusual stretch of impudence for him to talk about their subordination to him. We believe he has established a rule that no *Inspector* of work done under the direction of the Department can be appointed without his consent,—and that he has in some instances insisted that certain contractors should have their work inspected by men whom he had promised them:—and as there is nothing absolutely impossible for a man of his peculiar mental and moral tone, he may have construed the refusal of the Board to acquiescence in such arrangements with contractors, into "insubordination." Perhaps the tax-payers of the City,—and especially those of them who are most heavily assessed for public works, will concur in this opinion. If they do, and sustain his action under it, we venture to suggest that they would do well to put their property into a common pool, and invite His Excellency and his friends among the Aldermen to help themselves to as much of it as will suit their convenience. They will save money by such a process in the long run.

The public must not suppose that they have seen the end of the Mayor's "municipal reforms" of this sort. They have only seen the beginning. The removal of Mr. Stout as Chamberlain,—the direct seizure of control over the City Treasury, was the first step in a general movement. To some extent it was an experiment, intended to test His Honor's legal power and the patience of the public. It was a splendid success. The Courts decided that the Mayor could do whatever he pleased, with every Department of the City Government—and the public at large gave him to understand that they did not care a straw. They were beyond being surprised, and had not time or spirit to resent anything he might do. Next came the experiment upon City Inspector Delavan, who surrendered at the first summons, and made haste to signalize the extent of his submission, by making an appointment so disreputable that even the appointee himself was ashamed of it, and made haste to resign. He has now turned upon the Croton Department, and has ejected Mr. Craven, who has been its Engineer for eleven years, against whose official conduct there has never been a word of complaint, who has avoided all partisan influences and commitments, whose competency and integrity have never been impeached, and whose fidelity to the public interest has been proof alike against the enticements and the menaces of His Honor, the Mayor. He will fill that Board with his supple tools, and probably the Street Commissioner's Office will come next.

We have no indignation to waste upon this process. We shall record its successive steps as they may occur, and leave the public to its own judgment of them. Thus far, we feel constrained to confess, Mayor Wood has shown great sagacity in counting so confidently, upon the apathy and indifference of the people of this City to anything that affects their common honor and interest. He is fully justified in presuming that no outrage he can perpetrate, will elicit anything more than admiration of his smartness, and a passing sentiment of wonder as to what he will do next.

Final Points in the Passage of a Small Bill.

When Lord Melbourne was sitting for his portrait to Leslie, he asked how it was that Raphael was employed by the Pope to paint the walls of the Vatican. The artist in his simplicity replied, "Because of his great excellence." "But was not his uncle, Bramante," rejoined his lordship, "architect to the Pope?" "I believe Bramante was his uncle." "Then it was a *job*, you may be sure," said Melbourne, with his hearty laugh. To the experienced politician the fact was palpable and obvious that had entirely escaped the eye of the unsuspecting painter.

It would not require the nasal acuteness of his lordship to smell a job in the passage of a private bill, of which we gave a partial history the other day. In that case the job was patent to the smallest experience and the humblest capacity. We return to the subject, as we promised, for it is too important, not only *per se*, but as an illustration of the manner of doing public business, to be dismissed without full consideration. A few such cases might convince intelligent and impartial persons that the well-established integrity of Abraham Lincoln is not a small recommendation in a candidate for the Presidency in the times on which we have fallen.

The somewhat famous bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards and his associates, passed the Senate of the United States on the 31st of March, and on the 7th of April, by substitution, was brought up in the House of Representatives. Then it was that Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, undertook to state the facts of the case, and we are sorry that Mr. Colfax should have been seduced into making a very erroneous and deceptive statement. He stated that when the matter was submitted to the Post-office Department, the *only* question was how much the associates should be paid for carrying the through mails on the northern lakes; that Gen. Cass saw Postmaster-General Campbell on the subject; that Mr. Campbell told the General that he would have the account examined and settled, but it was overslaughed and neglected and not paid; and the present Postmaster-General cannot now pay it, as it occurred under a former administration, unless Congress authorizes it. This is the version Mr. Colfax gives of the facts—and it is a highly poetical version. All in it that is relevant to the merits of the case is unimportant, and all that appears important is untrue. The only question before Mr. Campbell was not "how much" the associates should be paid, but whether they had not been already paid all that their contract called for. The Postmaster had not "neglected" their account—he had only given it too much attention. He had examined it and settled it, and decided that the associates had already received the regular and full compensation for the service rendered. The claim was overslaughed, not by neglect, but by rejection; while the statement of Mr. Colfax conveys the impression that it was never passed upon by Mr. Campbell at all. We do not, for a moment, suspect Mr. Colfax of stating what he knew to be untrue; but if the suppression of truth is equivalent to the suggestion of falsehood, we fear that he will not escape censure. We could pardon Mr. Colfax, however, as a man who was misguided, if he had not confessed to taking such a blind guide in a matter of finance as Gen. Cass. No wonder he fell into a ditch! Nobody knows better than Mr. Colfax that Gen. Cass does not think a public functionary overpaid, who is paid two or three times for the same service.

In spite of Mr. Colfax's rhetorical exhibition of the Arthur Edwards claim, the bill was defeated that day by the objection of Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky. On the 9th of April—two days afterwards, a resolution, submitted by Mr. Leach, of Michigan, discharging the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of this bill, and sending it directly to the House, was passed under the previous question, after a long struggle on points of order, by a vote of 136 to 46. The bill having thus been brought before the House for its action, Mr. Leach, of Michigan, called for the previous question on ordering the bill to be read a third time. Mr. Burnett appealed to Mr. Leach—who seems to be appropriately named—to permit him to offer an amendment to the bill. "This bill, Sir," he added with emphasis, "ought not to pass in its present shape." Mr. Washburne, of Maine, asked if debate was in order, and the Speaker, of course, ruled that it was not. Mr. Burnett returned to the attack. "I appeal to the gentleman to withdraw the call for the previous question, and permit me to move an amendment, which will serve to *prevent any fraud being practiced upon the Government.*" Not an unreasonable request, surely—but a request that found Mr. Leach remorseless! An amendment to prevent fraud was the very amendment that the friends of this "small bill" did not desire. Mr. Leach stuck to the Treasury like his namesake. He replied to this request for an opportunity to prevent fraud, "I must *insist* on my demand for the previous question." The main question was ordered, on the third reading of the bill, and the bill was read a third time. Mr. Leach demanded the previous question on the *passage* of the bill. The morning hour had by this time expired. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Burnett made this point, and proposed to demand that the House should proceed to the regular order of business. The Speaker thought the bill should be disposed of, notwithstanding. Mr. Burnett made another appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to permit him to introduce an amendment to protect the Government against fraud. An amendment to enlarge the swindle would have been let in, probably, but an amendment to prevent fraud only made Mr. Leach insist still more strenuously upon the previous question, and Mr. Colfax just at that moment turned up with the affidavit of the special agent of the Post-office Department, who ordered the mails to be carried. The question was taken on the passage of the bill—Yeas, 128; Nays, 49—and "So the bill was passed." Mr. Leach was determined to clench the matter, that Mr. Burnett should not get in his anti-fraud amendment. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed: and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table. The latter motion was carried.

A few days afterwards this bill was returned to the Senate by the President, with a veto, which we regard as the one meritorious act of his Administration. The ground of his objection was that the amount granted by the bill is more, by upwards of $55,000, than the parties themselves, who would not underestimate their services, had pretended to claim of the Postmaster-General in 1854. The simple-hearted Leslies of the world may suppose that this extra $55,000 was a tribute to the meritorious services, the "great excellence" of Arthur Edwards and his associates; but those of us who have been watching for a few years the operations of a New-York Common Council and an Albany Legislature, will be apt to imagine that this surplus was to be divided between the agents and lobby-men in and out of Congress. Men who habitually delay and deny, year after year, liabilities of the Government judicially ascertained and determined, for services unquestioned, and in amounts comparatively insignificant, are not likely to urge through bills of such magnitude, and with such a margin, under the pressure of the Previous Question, without a particular interest and a pecuniary consideration.

American Slave-traders.

The following statement has been published in the *Journal of Commerce*, by way of reply to the current charge of negligence and inefficiency against vessels of the American squadron on the Coast of Africa, in regard to the arrest of slavers. It sets forth the vessels which have been captured by our cruisers, on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, during the past year:

VESSELS CAPTURED ON COAST OF AFRICA.

Bark *Orion*, of New-York, captured near the Congo River, April 21, 1859, by the U. S. ship *Marion*, and sent to New-York.

Bark *Ardennes*, of New-York, captured near the Congo River, April 27, 1859, by the U. S. ship *Marion*, Commander Brent, and sent to New-York.

Brig *Emily*, captured off Loango, Sept. 21, 1859, by the U. S. sloop *Portsmouth*, Commander Calhoun, and sent to New-York.

Brig *Delicia*, captured by the U. S. ship *Constellation*, Capt. Nicholas, off Kabenda, Dec. 21, 1859, and sent to Charleston.

Brig *Virginia*, of New-York, captured by the U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, Commander Calhoun, in the Congo River, Feb. 6, 1860, and sent to Norfolk. (This capture was credited to "H. M. S. *Portsmouth*," which called forth the letter of the reporter referred to.)

Brig *Falmouth*, of New-York, captured by the U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, Commander Calhoun, at Porto Praya, May 5, 1860, and sent to New-York.

SLAVERS CAPTURED ON THE COAST OF CUBA.

Brig *Echo*, by the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, Lieut. Commanding Maffit, Aug. 21, 1859, and sent to Charleston. Cargo of 318 negroes.

Brig *Cygnet*, by the U. S. steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. Commanding J. A. Craven, Nov. 18, 1859, and taken to Key West. Was abandoned by officers and crew on approach of the *Mohawk*.

Bark *Wildfire*, by the U. S. steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. Commanding Craven, April 26, 1860, and sent to Key West. Cargo of about 530 negroes.

Bark *Williams*, by the U. S. steamer *Wyandotte*, Lieut. Commanding, Stanly, May 9, 1860, and sent to Key West. Cargo of 570 negroes.

Bark *Bogota*, by the U. S. steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. Commander Maffit, May 23, 1860, and sent to Key West. Cargo of about 500 negroes.

We are perfectly willing to award to American cruisers all the credit which is due them for their vigilance and efficiency in this service. These captures show that they have not been idle, and that the sweeping charges made in English journals on this subject are not sustained by facts. The facilities for capturing slavers, moreover, are now greater than they ever were before. The squadron on the coast of Cuba has been largely increased; the storehouse of the African station has been transferred from Porta Praya to St. Paul de Loando, at an enormous expense. The latter is 1,500 miles from Porta Praya, and some 336 miles south of the Congo River, in the centre of the slave-traders' track. The fleetest vessels in the navy, and the best officers, are at present on this service; and, lest the social attractions of the gay island of Madeira might induce officers to prolong their stay, no national ship is permitted to touch there, except on special occasions. And yet, in spite of all this, the fact remains beyond all dispute, that a very great number of vessels leave our ports every year under circumstances which leave no room for doubt that they are slavers, and yet they are *not* captured by vessels of the American squadron. The following is a statement of the American slavers, or alleged slavers, which have left *this port alone* during the last year, without being captured by United States men-of-war:

VESSELS LEAVING NEW-YORK.

Date.	Class.	Name.	Master.	Destination
Aug. 10, '59	Bark	Orion,	Morgan,	P't de Lehna
Aug. 20, '59	Bark	E.M'rris'n,	Platt,	Gambia.
Aug. 31, '59	Bark	Belle,	Storm,	Ambris.
Sept 30, '59	Brig	Mars'l Ney,	Page,	W.C. Africa.
Oct. 7, '59	Brig	Falmouth,	Goudy,	W.C. Africa.
Nov. 16, '59	Bark	Wildfire,	Stanhope,	St.Thos.& M.
Dec. 17, '59	Brig	Adelphia,	Johnson,	Gaboon.
Dec. 21, '59	Bark	E. Lincoln,	Palmer,	P't de Lehna
Dec. 31, '59	Bark	Iowa,	Johnson,	Whaling.
Jan. 21, '60	Bark	W.G.Lewis	Faulkner,	Rio Congo.
Jan. 26, '60	Bark	Sultana,	Bourne,	Rio Zaire, C.
Jan. 27, '60	Schr.	W.R.Kibbe	Burns,	P't de Lehna
Feb. 4, '60	Bark	Emily,	Lindsey,	P't de Lehna
Feb. 17, '60	Brig	Wandering Wave,	Crayon,	Capetown.
Mch. 1, '60	Schr.	Hanover,	Eyres,	Cape Pal'mo
Mch. 5, '60	Brig	W. Kelly.	Heagan,	St. Thomas.
Mch.17, '60	Bark	Magi,	Cheever,	Capetown.
Mch 20, '60	Bark	Wh'eClo'd.	Hatch,	Havana.
Mch.27, '60	Brig	Th.Acho'n,	Parker,	Rio Zaire.
Mch.27, '60	Brig	Falmouth,	Lienas,	P't de Lehna
Apl. 7, '60	Ship	Atlantic,	Potter,	Whaling.
Apl. 23, '60	Brig	J.Boynt'n,	Hinckley,	P't de Lehna
Apl. 28, '60	Ship	Montauk,	Quayle,	Whaling.
May 2, '60	Brig	Storm Ki'g	Lockhart,	Rio Zaire.
May 17, '60	Schr.	Josephine,	Carter,	West Coast.
May 19, '60	Bark	Cora,	Latham,	St.Geo.del M
May 21, '60	Bark	Buckeye,	Booth,	St.Geo del M
May 29, '60	Bark	Mixte, 2d,	Tetard,	Goree
May 29, '60	Brig	D.Webst'r,	Bruisson,	St.Geo.del M
June 18,'60	Bark	T.Deming,	Brightman,	West Coast.
June 19,'60	Schr	Maraquita,	Barrett,	Rio Congo.

On the 27th June, the *Cora* and *Josephine* were recleared under bonds, having been detained for examination. The *Josephine* sailed with a new captain—Wm. H. Carter, the former master, being indicted by the Grand Jury, and a warrant issued for his arrest; he is not yet arrested, however, though he was on board the vessel at the Atlantic Dock just before she sailed. These vessels all sailed from the port of New-York. It is well known that many others cleared for the West Indies and other ports, and then proceeded to the Coast of Africa for cargoes for the plantations. Vessels in the regular trade, cleared by responsible houses, are not included in the above list.

Now this shows beyond dispute that our officers at home,—our federal Marshals, Courts and juries,—the agents and ministers of the Federal Government, are excessively remiss in the performance of their duties. It is all very well to complain that our vessels do not capture these slavers, while at sea—but why should they be permitted to go to sea at all? We have stringent laws, and plenty of officers, whose special business it is to enforce them. Why is it not done?

The Position of the Democratic Party.—The Charleston *Mercury* is very greatly disgusted at the attempts made in various quarters to represent the Democratic Party as a *national* organization. It expresses its opinions in regard to both wings of that party,—and their conventions at Baltimore,—in the following style:

> "The effort at Baltimore to reconstruct the Democratic Party from its secession elements must prove abortive. Not a delegate from a Northern State in the Convention of the seceders, represented the opinions or policy of a single Northern State. They were mere fragments, indicative of good intentions, but powerless to carry them into effect in a single Northern State. Massachusetts had the largest body of seceders in the seceding Convention; but Massachusetts is Republican by at least twenty thousand votes. *The truth is, the seceding Convention at Baltimore was a Southern Sectional Convention.* It represented the rights of the South, and was controlled by Southern power. With the exception of Oregon and California, no one expects a support of its nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States beyond the Southern States. Yet it called itself 'the National Democratic Party.' It affected to be the National Democratic Party. The affectation of the disrupted Convention, clinging to the name of the National Democratic Party, was equally absurd. *As a National party, it had ceased to exist with the secession of the Southern States. Both Conventions became sectional.* The one represented the North; the other the South. The one aimed at a sectional domination over the South; the other organized to save the South from this sectional domination, *looking clearly to the alternative of independence.* There was not a particle of nationality in either Convention. Yet both claimed to be 'national;' and the politics of the South are being driven along by the shallow hypocrisy of these misnomers, instead of being governed by the true state of things."

It can scarcely be expected that Democratic journals, either North or South, more anxious for success than the *Mercury*, will assent to this very frank and explicit statement. And yet all must concede that it is substantially true. The nationality of the Democratic Party, so far as its organization goes, is completely destroyed. It is divided into two factions,—as thoroughly sectional as geographical lines can make them. Neither wing has a particle of advantage over the Republican Party in this particular.

— A Confusion of Titles.—Mr. Dallas has given Fernando Wood another title. He styles him "His Excellency." As "His Honor, the Mayor," is the official designation which Fernando bestows on himself, and is the one by which he is best known, Mr. Dallas' mode of addressing him is likely to cause considerable confusion amongst "His Honor's" many admirers. They will naturally be puzzled to know which is the proper, recognized, legal designation of our "Chief Magistrate." Mr. Dallas is a precise, punctilious man, a diplomatist, and skilled in the use of titles; but Fernando is also a "smart man," and ought to know what are his official attributes. We trust, therefore, he will at once relieve the public anxiety by a message to the Common Council, giving us a history of the title "His Honor," from the days of Dongan down; his reasons for wearing it, and the reasons why the Mayor receives it, and a statement of its advantages, if any, over "His Excellency;" why it should be preferred to "His Highness," or "His Smartness," or "His Cuteness," or "His Urbanity," or any other of the thousand and one terms of veneration which His Honor unquestionably merits. Failing this, we shall feel ourselves at liberty not only to follow Mr. Dallas' example, but to bestow on "His Honor" any of the other forms of reverent address that happens to occur to us.

The Starvation Case.

We have received considerable sums of money from charitable persons in aid of the "Storia family," whose destitution and necessities were presented to the readers of the Times on Tuesday morning by a note signed "Rev. J. A. Simms." We shall make a more specific acknowledgment of these donations to-morrow morning. Meantime, for reasons which we will then explain, we request that *no further remittances be made for this object*,—or that they be in every case accompanied by the name and address of the donor.

The Academy of Music.—The Garibaldi demonstration which came off last night at the Academy was a financial and political success, and even as such deserves the commendation to which it would otherwise be entitled on strictly musical grounds. The audience was as large as could be looked for when "everybody" is out of town, and though, perhaps, not quite so irreproachably "fashionable" as an Academy audience in the season is supposed invariably to be, was altogether agreeable to the eye, critical and appreciative. *Lucia di Lammermoor* was sung, and that the whole strength of the Italian Opera in New-York came forward in behalf of the stern work which Italians are doing in Italy, will be admitted when we name Cortesi, Frezzolini, Colson, Musiani and Fabbri among the volunteers of the occasion. We trust their patriotism will not be rewarded with Papal excommunication.

Movements of Senator Douglas.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas will remain in this City until Saturday, when he proceeds to New-Haven, spending the Sabbath at Sachem's Head. On Monday he goes to Hartford, Conn., and from thence to Boston, on Tuesday, to attend the Commencement exercises at Harvard University, where he has a brother-in-law at the Law School. His lady will accompany him on the trip.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Philadelphia Trotting Match Between Flora Temple and George M. Patchen.

PATCHEN AND HIS DRIVER ATTACKED BY THE MOB—HIS OWNER COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW HIM BEFORE THE THIRD HEAT.

This great contest—great for the City of Brotherly Love, though not unknown to frequent fame in the environs of the Empire City—took place, as is already known to the sporting public, by telegraph, on the 10th inst. The feeling in favor of the "little mare," our reporter states, had steadily increased since the last trot, although reports unfavorable to *Patchen* were floating around, to the effect that he had caught cold in the third heat in the last match, which was trotted in the rain-storm, and had strained himself in that trot.

The effect of these rumors, and of the known splendid condition of the little mare, was such that money was bet freely to a great extent by the Philadelphians and Baltimoreans, and by not a few New-Yorkers, who were in for it to a considerable amount at two to one on *Flora*; and still further in her favor just before the start at one hundred to forty. The friends of *Patchen* were not at all shy in accepting the odds, and the result fully justified their confidence in his extraordinary powers. Arrived at the course by the 3 o'clock sporting train *via* Baltimore Railroad, (fast, rough and airy,) with over twelve hundred passengers. "Fast," we say—although slow—because the sporting part of the train made no stop between the Baltimore dépôt, until it was detached from twenty freight cars, by which it was trailed as far as the trotting track. "Rough and airy," because the majority of the passengers were seated on unplained boards—splinters and all—nailed across freight trucks, subjected to the puffs of fresh air which blew up the Schuylkill, pleasant enough under the intensely hot sun, if unaccompanied by smoke, sparks and dust. Still, rough and ready as it was, it was infinitely preferable to the double-deck two-horse cars on the Darby route, which dump you at "The Bell," and from whence a mile of dusty road takes you by foot or extra "bus" to the "The Course." Here the only entrance for carriages and for passengers is jammed up both ways; the dust is flying, and almost jams up eyes, mouth and nostrils; there is shouting, crushing and swearing by the crowd, a large majority of whom might be termed respectable, if taken with a large allowance of credulity. Along the road were noble-looking trees, which had been incontinently *axed* to lie down, for fear little boys, or children of a larger growth, might get an outside view of the last trot which will probably ever come off on the most famous resort which could have been selected just within the outskirts of the City of Philadelphia. Hard as the crowd was who were struggling for admission, harder still were the *cerberu* who had charge of the gates. We were told that the most notorious gangs of Philadelphia political rowdies had full charge of the course, both inside and out, being deputised for that purpose by the proprietor of the track and the owners of the horses, who, instead of trotting for a specified sum, were in partnership for the amount of money received at the gate, and the revenue received from permits granted to numerous thimble-riggers, three-card-monte players, roulette tables, sweat-cloth operators of all kinds, Southern lotteries, and every game of cheating and chance, both outside and inside the bar-room, and on the course opposite the judges' stand, as well as inside the arena to the right, left and rear of the judges' stand. Numerous fights took place, with considerable damage to the principals and their friends, in one of which Mr. McDonald and Alderman McMullen, who were in the *melée*, used their utmost influence with the *Flora* crowd to smooth the troubled waters. Some females were in a few of the three or four hundred carriages, and assisted to make up the four thousand spectators on the ground.

Although 4 o'clock was the time named for starting, some hitch in a pecuniary way prevented the appearance of the horses, whose owners it was said were determined to handle their share of the receipts before going on with the performances. This important matter having been compromised, the Judges entered the stand. They were Messrs. John P. Jenkins, John Dowling, and George Pressbury, of the Girard House; and if ever they were ashamed of participating in any discreditable undertaking in their life, we presume their disgust on this occasion will forever prevent them from making their appearance on the Suffolk Park Course again. About 5 o'clock the band of Teutonic Instrumentalists, who had lately been exerting their musical powers in stirring up the patriotic feelings of the followers of Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Breckinridge, and Sam Houston; and during the day, in discoursing equine strains for *Flora* and *Patchen* whilst being driven round the streets of Philadelphia during the day to create an excitement; had notice to vacate the reporters' stand, and allow those important representatives of the "Fourth Estate" to occupy the convenient space allotted to them over the judge's stand, which is two stories in height—the only creditable arrangement of the course—except the appearance of the track, which was in fine order.

First Heat—*Patchen* had the track, and after five attempts, in which the horses were called back by the trumpet, and several baulks on the course, during which both horses looked in the finest condition, they got away, *Patchen* having a slight advantage, which he increased by a couple of lengths on fairly entering the turn, opening the space another length on nearing the quarter pole, which he passed six lengths ahead of *Flora*, in 35½ seconds, who had broke up just previously. The half-mile was done in 1 minute 10 seconds, *Patchen* being seven lengths in advance, just at the gate, on the last of the back stretch, where he got off his feet for a skip which lost him a length. Six lengths intervened as they whirled round the three-quarter turn, the pole being passed in 1 minute and 45 seconds, and they swung into the straight run amidst the utmost excitement of the excited crowd. *Flora's* loved music—that is the screams and yells—added wings to her feet, or had a sedative effect on *Patchen* and his driver; for he only passed the score leading by a couple of lengths, in 2 minutes, 22 seconds. *Patchen* opened out in going round the turn on the second mile, it being evident that he could outfoot the mare at any time—barring accidents—and had the race in hand; he passed the quarter pole in 2 minutes, 58½ seconds, increasing his lead to four lengths, which was slightly reduced by *Flora* on the far side amidst the utmost enthusiasm of her friends, whose hopes were raised as she crept up, and whose yells were unavailing in the distance to break up the noble horse, who opened out at will as he passed the half-mile pole in 3 min. 35 sec. four lengths ahead; which he steadily increased to six in the upper turn, and seven as he swung into the home stretch ahead of *Flora*. From this point he kept a steady gate, with the race well in hand, never pushing *Patchen* to his full speed, and thus escaped a break, although it was almost a miracle that the horse could withstand the rushing on the track, waving of caps and yells of the *Flora* crowd, without breaking—as it was he came in a winner of the heat—jogging up, in 4 minutes 51½ seconds, the last half mile being done in 1 minute 16½ seconds.

Second Heat—At the third attempt *Flora* came over the score a length ahead, just as *Patchen* got off his feet at the score, some one in the excited crowd cried "Go," but the judges gave the order for the trumpet to recall the horses. McMann hesitated at the turn. Tallman did the same at about a dozen lengths in his rear; the crowd shouted and yelled to go on, and some persons in the judges' and reporters' stands waved their hats to McMann to go round. In vain the trumpet sounded the recall, for the louder roared the turbulent elements on the track in front of the judges' stand, a majority of whom looked demons of rum and rowdyism as they shook their fists with rage at the judges above them. *Flora* at length came up the home stretch—the trumpet sounded for McMann to hold up; the crowd rushed like frantic devils up the track, telling McMann to go on, and McDonald—McMann to go in, and McMann did go on, and round the second mile, while *Patchen* was hauled off by Tallman. On *Flora* coming in, McDonald insisted upon weighing McMann in opposition to the judges' decision, who unanimously decided it was no heat. This righteous decision was received with execrations by the roughs, &c.

Second Heat—After one or two false starts, amidst yells and cheers from the crowds on the track, which were ominous of further trouble, the start was effected, *Patchen* leading by a head and shoulders; this was taken from him, and the track also at the turn, when *Flora* had only a length clear—but short cuts sometimes lead to victory. At the quarter—which was passed in 37½ seconds—she still only headed him by a length, and he lapped her at the half-mile pole in 1 minute 14½ seconds. He so continued past the gate, and half way round the upper turn he was neck and neck, when he broke up badly, and before he recovered *Flora* had passed the three-quarter pole four lengths in advance in 1 minute 50½ seconds. In swinging into the home stretch, he reduced *Flora's* lead by a couple of lengths, and had just collared her at the gate, when the crowd rushed down the track, hooting, and screaming, and waving their caps in *Patchen's* face, causing him to break up badly, and fall back in the rear of *Flora*, who passed the score amidst the cheers of the crowd, in two minutes and twenty-eight seconds. *Patchen* having been brought down to a trot, when, after *Flora*—who made a slight break in going round the turn—and collared her as they passed the score, in three minutes and six seconds. On the back stretch he got up again, and lost three lengths. At the half-mile pole he had reduced it to one length, passing it in three minutes and forty-three seconds. Half way round the upper turn he got up again, and lost four times his length—the three quarter pole being made in four minutes and twenty and a half seconds.

In entering the straight run he had slightly reduced the gap, which was almost wiped out at the gate, with every prospect of his getting the heat and race, when the crowd rushed frantically down the track; hats and caps were not only waved in front of *Patchen*, but caps were thrown in his face, and at Tallman, and it is said that bludgeons were also thrown both at horse and man also. The consequence was that the horse reared almost on his haunches, and swerved to the inside of the track in the rear of *Flora*, who came over the score three lengths ahead in 5 minutes 1½ seconds. An appeal was made to the judges to give the heat to *Patchen*, but such a decision, however just, might have involved their safety, and, in obedience to the outside pressure the heat was given to *Flora*.

Some time was passed amidst the utmost excitement. The few respectable persons present, and the reporters and members of the Press, unanimously condemned the whole proceedings as one of the greatest outrages they had ever witnessed, and gave it as their opinion that it would be the last trot or race which would ever take place on the Suffolk Park, and that the Point Breeze track was the only respectable course on which anything of the kind ought to be patronized by the Philadelphians hereafter. The owner of *Patchen*, feeling it unsafe to run his horse for the deciding heat, withdrew him, and the trot and the bets along with it were given in favor of *Flora*. While horses are run for the gate money, instead of *bona fide* stakes, betting is a lottery.

RECAPITULATION.

Wm. McMann enters b. m. *Flora Temple*; D. Tallman enters b. s. *G. M. Patchen*. Won by *Flora*.

Geo. M. Patchen	1	2	drawn.					
Flora Temple	2	1	1					
Time.	¼-m.	½-m.	¾-m.	Mile.	1¼-m.	1½-m.	1¾-m.	2-m.
1st heat.	35½	1:10	1:45	2:22	2:58½	3:35	—	4:51½
2d heat.	37½	1:14½	1:50½	2:28	3:06	3:43½	4:20½	5:01½
Time last trot.								
1st heat.	36½	1:12	—	2:23	—	—	—	4:53
2d heat.	38	1:12	—	2:25	—	—	—	4:57

Cricket in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 11.

The Cricket match between the St. George Club of New-York, and the Germantown Club, commenced on Wednesday morning, and stood at night as follows: St. George Club, first innings, 103; second innings, 85. Germantown Club, first innings, 53; second innings, 14; with four wickets to go down. Two thousand persons were present.

Base Ball.

MANHATTAN VS. HARLEM.

A game was played, on Wednesday afternoon, at Hamilton-square, between the above Clubs, and, after a most exciting contest, the Harlemites were declared victors. The misses on each side were too numerous for Clubs of such reputation, but some of the points were played most creditably. On the Manhattan side, Page played very finely at first and second bases; Bogart was very efficient at left field, and Saunders as catcher, and D. Hudson at left field, were very efficient.

Marsh, at first base, Liscomb, in the field, Thompson, as pitcher, and Mackellar, supported the reputation of the Harlem by their fine play in their respective positions. At the bat Wood, Hyatt and Freeborn, of the Harlems, and W. Hudson, Saunders and Jackson, of the Manhattan, were the most successful. The Manhattans were beaten by the very bad fielding of Clinton and one or two others in the latter part of the game, though the Harlem batting deserved the reward.

SCORE.

HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.	MANHATTAN.	Outs.	Runs.
Robertson, c. f.	4	4	Jones, 3d b.	3	3
Hyatt, 3d b.	3	5	Page, 1st b.	4	2
Hughes, short	3	4	Clinton, short	3	2
Mackellar, c.	5	3	W. Hudson, 2d	1	5
Wood, 2d b.	1	7	Saunders, c.	2	4
Liscomb, l. f.	4	3	Bogert, l. f.	4	2
Thompson, p.	3	5	Jackson, p.	4	4
Freeborn, r. f.	1	6	Dunphy, c. f.	3	1
Marsh, 1st b.	3	5	D. Hudson, r. f.	3	2
Total		42	Total		25

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total
Harlem	1	5	3	2	0	4	10	2	15	42
Manhattans	6	4	6	1	8	0	2	0	0	25

Umpire—Edwin Estis, of the Baltic.

Scorers—Manhattan, George Harsen; Harlem, J. Willetts.

THE EXECUTION OF HICKS.

Location of the Gallows—Arrangements for Carrying the Law into Effect.

The final arrangements for the execution of Hicks will be completed to-day by the United States Marshal, so that nothing will remain to be done on the day appointed but to carry into effect the sentence of the law against the criminal. From present appearances this execution will be attended with more excitement than is usual on such occasions, and the officers of the law will require the firm support, not only of all law-abiding citizens, but of a police or military force to preserve order during the discharge of their unpleasant duties. Throughout yesterday the execution was the general topic of conversation, and the greatest possible eagerness was manifested to procure tickets of admission upon the island where the prisoner is to meet his fate. Every row-boat and sailing craft, which could be secured, has been engaged for a week in advance to be used in conveying parties to the spot; steamers and all manner of sailing craft will also throng about the island, crowded, undoubtedly, with eager spectators.

Bedloe's Island, which has been selected as the place of execution, is a Government military Post, and next to Governor's Island is one of the most beautiful in the Bay of New-York. It is about one mile nearly due west from the Battery, has an area of some seventeen acres, and is partially covered on the north and west sides with a growth of willow, poplar, elm, ailanthus and other shade trees of a natural growth. A handsome sea-wall surrounds the Island, with the exception of a small part of the west side, forming the outwork of a water battery, which is intended to conceal some forty-five guns of heavy calibre, the granite platforms of which occupy the whole semi-circle fronting to the eastward. This earthwork is smoothly terraced from the water, and with its grassy covering forms a handsome promenade around the whole easterly portion of the Island. It is upon this sloping bank, on that portion of it looking to the northeast, and directly fronting the Battery, that Marshal Rynders has selected for the erection of the gallows. The spot is not over a hundred feet from the end of the wharf on which the criminal and his attendants will land. Boats of light draft can approach to within twenty feet of the gallows, and there will be nothing to obstruct the view of the execution. The gallows is the same which has been long used in the City Prison.

Tickets issued by the Marshal, it is understood, will admit all official persons upon the steamer on which the criminal will pass from the City to the Island. A guard of United States Marines will protect the area inclosing the gallows, and prevent all interference with the procession after landing and as it passes from the boat to the fatal spot. As the view from the Bay will be the most eligible, those who intend to witness the spectacle would do well not to depend upon landing at all.

A rumor was circulated late yesterday afternoon that Hicks had committed suicide. The story, however, proved incorrect. Probably no criminal since the days of Gibbs and Wansley, ever went to the gallows with less of public sympathy than Hicks will receive to-morrow while he pays the forfeit of his own life for the many lives he confesses to have taken in cold blood.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Following a Bad Example.—Recently, a man named Peter Donnelly was tried and convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions, of assault and battery and attempting to rob Mr. Hays, one of the collectors employed by the Union Ferry Company. As the jury was about to retire to consider the case one of the jurors announced that he was unable to understand the English language—being a German—but with the consent of prisoner's counsel he was not withdrawn. A verdict of guilty was rendered and the accused was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Since the conviction, a new counsel, Mr. Winchad Britton, comes into the case and demands a new trial on the ground that the German juror did not understand the language, notwithstanding that the case was submitted to him by consent of counsel for prisoner, the Cangemi case being referred to as a precedent for such a course. The Court felt compelled to grant the motion, but the District-Attorney intends to test the case at every step.

"Under which King, Bezonian?"—The Democratic General Committee have made several ineffectual attempts recently to decide which, if either, Breckinridge or Douglas, are to be indorsed by this Committee. In the absence of a solution of this knotty question by the Committee, the rank and file propose to ignore its existence entirely and organize a new Committee, composed of men who will not be afraid to declare their preferences.

Court of Sessions—Sentences.—The following-named persons were sentenced in this Court yesterday: William McGrath and Edward Gorman, for larceny, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Flatbush; John Miller, forgery, two years at Sing Sing; George Williams, burglary, two years at Sing Sing; John Conway, burglary, two years at Sing Sing.

Mass.—A solemn requiem mass, over the remains of the late Rev. Bernard Garety, was celebrated in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, on Tuesday. The deceased was twenty-five years of age, and was interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

Police Business.—During the month of June, 157 cases were disposed of in Justice Morehouse's Court, and 701 in that of Justice Cornwell.

New-Jersey.

Committed to Prison for Selling Lager-Beer.—Mr. Frederick Thou, keeper of an extensive lager-beer saloon at Greenville, was committed to the County Jail for four days, on Tuesday afternoon, by Justice Ryerson, of South Bergen, on a charge of selling lager-beer on Sunday. Mr. Thou refused to pay a fine of $5 imposed upon him, offering to enter into bonds for trial before Judge Ogden, in order to test the legality of the ordinance imposing a fine or imprisonment for selling beer on the Sabbath. The Judge declined to accept bonds, and at once committed Mr. Thou. The prisoner was at once released from jail on a writ of *certiorari*, and it is understood will commence an action against Justice Ryerson for false imprisonment.

The Inquest on the Body of Mrs. McGee.—The inquest in this case was concluded at 12½ o'clock on Tuesday night, and the following verdict was rendered by the Jury:

"We find that Alice McGee came to her death by congestion of the lungs, brought on by excitement, and we are of the opinion that such excitement was increased by intemperance and the acts of Jas. Gray and others."

Upon the rendering of the above verdict Coroner Gaffney committed Gray to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is a married man and is said to be a bad character.

The Jersey City Stabbing Affray.—Very little hopes are entertained for the recovery of Hugh Conboy, who was stabbed by Patrick Vizard, in Jersey City, on Monday night. The wounds in the vicinity of the heart are very deep and one of them jagged, owing to the weapon having been twisted around, rendering it more difficult to heal, and increasing the probability of inflammation.

Burglary at Lafayette Village.—On Tuesday night, the house of J. Vanderbeck, at Lafayette Village, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off a large quantity of wearing apparel, and other property. The entrance was effected through a window, which had been left open to admit the air.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

This forenoon a detachment of United States Dragoons will leave New-York for Carlisle, Penn., where they are to be immediately qualified for active service in the Western departments of the Army Lieut. Wheeler will take temporary charge of the command.

The Fifth Regiment, and Companies A, F, and H, of the Tenth Regiment, United States Infantry which were recently dispatched from Camp Floyd to augment our military force in New-Mexico, have had to abandon the route by Spanish Fort to Green River in consequence of the road being unprepared. On the 30th of June they were marching, in good health and without molestation, to their destination *via* Salt Creek and Sanpete Valley. They will be due at Fort Garland on the 24th of July.

It is expected that a Company or two of Infantry will soon be detailed to garrison a new military station about to be established near the Big Winter Crossing, Arkansas River, for the protection of emigrants to Pike's Peak.

The Navy Department has ordered the United States brig *Bainbridge*, of the Brazil Squadron, to Boston.

We learn from special advices from the Pacific Squadron that the steam-frigate *Saranac*, on being relieved at Panama by the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, will proceed at once to San Francisco to be overhauled and repaired.

A United States Naval escort for the Prince of Wales is talked of, but no official orders have yet been issued on the subject. The *Ariadne*, which will accompany the Prince, was built in imitation of the United States steam-frigate *Merrimac*.

One of the vessels detailed for reinforcing our Squadron in the Chinese Seas, the gun-boat *Dacotah*, sailed from Norfolk on Monday. When she arrives out we will have four steamers in the East Indies.

The Cattle Disease in Massachusetts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York City, Tuesday, July 10, 1860.

Perhaps it is well to palliate the fears that exist through the country in regard to the cattle disease, that exists as an importation from Holland, and only as such, in Massachusetts. The disease of a similar nature in this vicinity, bred by distillery slops and impure air may or may not be contagious; but, that the spread of the pleuro-pneumonia from the old countries, which has been so virulent there, is not contagious, your correspondent writing from Boston to yesterday's paper, is the first to inform us. I have just returned from a visit in Massachusetts, and met and talked with numbers of the sufferers, as well as others, and in no instance is there the least doubt of the fact that exposure of the animals to contact with those diseased, in almost, if not every, instance, has occasioned the disease; that every case of the disease, whether in an advanced stage or in its incipiency, can be traced to such exposure.

It is true that many are now thinking that isolation of the herds known or suspected of having been exposed, is a more judicious plan than indiscriminate slaughter; and it is true, also, that during the warm weather, either the disease takes other type, or is in abeyance for the time, but no one in that locality supposes that, where it already exists, there is any security except in the destruction of those diseased. If neat stock, like horses, were for use only as beasts of burden, it might be unwise to apply so severe a remedy, but when it is true that the milk takes the disease to the calf, while the cow seems well, and that the destiny of every animal is for the table, it is desirable to prevent the introduction of a disease that, while it may not produce its counterpart in the human system, cannot be health-giving. **In talking with citizens of Massachusetts, I found nowhere any dissatisfaction with the measures of the Legislature and the Commission, except that it might not, after all, be sufficiently thorough, and no fault-finding,** except lest a lack of vigilance and delay, for the sake of experiments, should allow the disease to pass beyond their control. Even those who have suffered the loss of their stock, and the terrible depression that the destitution occasions, do not complain, because they know they are suffering temporarily for the general good. Of course, to be deprived of the use of their stock, is a severe trial to the score of old farmers who have had their animals slaughtered, nor has any one of them realized, in the appraisal near the value at which he estimated his stock. The money of the last appropriation is not in hand, so that few of them have yet received anything in payment. I could not but pity the men who have seen the destruction of their hopes for a living in the loss of their animals, and whose barns stand empty and open till they shall be disinfected. The cattle disease has cast a depression over the people of the locality from which they will only recover by its extermination.

It is true that, in the warm season, they cannot know the extent of the contagion, and are compelled to wait the manifestations induced by the cold; but they wait with anxiety and watchful care. No animal can be sold from one farm to another without a permit from the select-men of the town. The people are law-abiding.

Your correspondent charges that the disease existed only in those herds that had been poorly kept, which is not true at all, though it is true that poor feed and bad air developed the disease more rapidly. Many of the slaughtered animals in which the disease was far progressed were otherwise in condition for good beef.

"*The panic*" has subsided, for the reason that everybody is on his guard, and proper attention and care for the animals, with the destruction of all those that shall prove to be diseased.

After the manner of the old Jewish laws for leprosy, where the leper was to maintain complete isolation, so with this disease of their stock are the people satisfied isolation is the only preventive of widespread desolation and death.

I am very glad to notice that the people West are taking measures to prevent the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia with the cattle that emigrants bring with them from Europe. A national quarantine for cattle is a necessity, the opinion of your correspondent notwithstanding.

In justice to all concerned, the people and the Legislature of Massachusetts especially, I ask the publication of the above. Yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. WM. FINN, AN OLD REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

We regret to record the death of, probably, the oldest reporter on the New-York Press, Mr. William Finn, a nephew of Daniel O'Connell, who came to this country about twenty-eight years ago, and immediately attached himself to the Press of this City as a contributor, assistant editor and reporter. Previous to his arrival in America he had corresponded from Dublin with the London papers, and was well known as an attractive writer in the magazines of that period. For more than twenty years he was connected in various positions, but chiefly as law reporter, with the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, from which establishment he retired about eighteen months since. His portly form and honest countenance were long missed about the Courts, the City Hall, and the Park, after that retirement, and the news of his death will bring a touch of sad feeling to many who were wont to listen with pleasure to his anecdotes of old times, and to his singular trinity of affection for Old Ireland, Old England and Young America, so combining them together in his good wishes, that it was only by the application of tight pressure that he disclosed the fact that the Green Isle of Erin was first in his heart. Mr. Finn was highly esteemed by his associates of the Press, and his memory will long dwell with them. He was a fine scholar and a true gentleman—one, in fact, as he would himself have said, of the "old school." He was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, and his age was 68 years. He leaves a large family, who, with a wide circle of warmly attached friends, will long lament his loss.

The Late Tragedy in Iowa.—The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* gives the following additional particulars regarding John Kephant, who was lately lynched by a mob for murdering Mrs. Willis and her two children in Jefferson County. He pretended to be a preacher, "was a zealous exhorter, positive and prompt in manner, talked much about duty and honesty, with apparent sincerity." He was an elderly man, but "rather good looking, of good address, and plausible and gracious in conversation." His ruling passions seemed to be avarice and lust. Under the guise of being a minister of the church to which Mrs. Willis belonged, he caught her in his meshes, and induced her to become his housekeeper—poisoned her husband—induced her to sell a farm of 160 acres which her husband had owned, for which she got $400 in gold, and his aim then was to get possession of this money. She refused to let him have it, and the only way in which he could get it was to kill her; so, under cover of a dark night, while she was asleep with her three children, in the emigrant wagon in which they were traveling, he deliberately murdered her with an axe. In the morning the children, on waking and seeing the mangled corpse of their mother, became alarmed and made an outcry. To hush them he murdered the two youngest, sparing the boy James, who knew where the $400 was concealed, with the hope that he would reveal the whereabouts of the money. Had the lad told him where the money was, the scoundrel would then probably have immediately put him also out of the way, he being the only witness against him. But the boy kept his secret, and after the hoary headed murderer was arrested, the $400 in gold was found in a barrel of soap-grease in the wagon, where doubtless the poor woman had concealed it.

PERSONAL.

Bishop O'Connor, who recently resigned the charge of his diocese, is now in Pittsburgh. It is his intention to go to Rome at an early day. Rumor, says the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, has connected his name with the office of Principal of the American College in that city, but the state of his health would seem to forbid his accepting the appointment.

Paul Akers, the sculptor, has returned to his home in Portland, Me. His health is fully restored.

Knox College at Galesburgh, Illinois, has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

Two distinguished Hungarian officers, of high rank, have offered their services, through Ex-Governor Kossuth, to Garibaldi, and have recently left England for the seat of war.

Gov. Seward, with Mr. Frederick Seward, of Albany; R. L. Adams, of the Syracuse *Journal*; G. W. Peck, of the Auburn *Advertiser*, went to the head of the Owasco last week on a fishing excursion.

The British officers of the Mediterranean Squadron have presented Tom Sayers with a gold medal, similarly inscribed to the Victoria Cross medal, and bearing the words "for valor."

The Buffalo *Courier* states that Miss Charlotte Cushman has returned home "simply to visit old friends, and to discharge such duties as her large and enlarging capacities for usefulness have seemed to impose on her." She may possibly visit California after she has spent a short time in the Atlantic States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Mr. Everett's Oration—Vindication of American Institutions and the American Government—full report.

A New Story—Black Tarn, a Tale in Three Portions.

The Cattle Disease—History of the Disease in Massachusetts; letter from Mr. Chas. W. Bathgate on its treatment.

Agricultural Items—Miscellany.

Europe—Full particulars of the Insurrection in Sicily.

Japan.—Particulars of the attempt to murder the Regent.

Mexico—Particulars of the Capture of Miramon.

The Pacific Mails—Letters from Com. Vanderbilt and Senator Gwin.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Religious—Notices of Religious Movements.

The Slave-trade—Particulars of recent captures of slavers; original letter of Patrick Henry.

American Commerce—The Tobacco trade.

Political—Gen. Lane's Letter of Acceptance Letter from Mayor Wood; Letter from Mr. Lincoln; Political Miscellany.

Market Reports—Full reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets; the Wool Trade, &c., &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Four Cents.

[Advertisement.]

A New Sensation at Barnum's.—In addition to the host of attractions presented at the Museum, the managers have engaged a company of between 30 and 40 beautiful and talented children, who appear each afternoon and evening in a variety of the most pleasing and novel performances, comprising ballets, fairy scenes, tableaux, marches, dances, groupings, &c., as also in the splendid fairy spectacle of "Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper," which has been produced in a style hitherto unsurpassed. Ladies and children are flocking in crowds to Barnum's, and every one is delighted, for the company is most meritorious.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

Brady's Gallery,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

For nervous irritability, headaches, &c., Holloway's Pills are far more effectual than preparations of opium, which are injurious to the system. The Pills are a positive tonic sedative for quieting nervous excitability, and invigorating a debilitated constitution.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills. By purifying the blood, act as safety valves this warm weather.

The violent pain in the head, the consequence of exposure to the sun, is soon cured by a dose of four or five of these pills.

Let the sick use them, and be restored to health.

Bilious affections, colds, costiveness, fevers and dysentry, are alike cured by this wonderful medicine, which should be in the possession of every man who sets a proper estimate upon his health.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and

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Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

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and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st.

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Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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VERMIN DESTROYER

Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Mice, Roaches, Garden Insects, and every species of Vermin. Principal dépôt, No. 412 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.

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$2,000 to $4,000 to invest in a Partnership business that will pay, by a party that has the money. None but principals need respond. Address J. H. H., Box No. 3,530 Post-office, with real address.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

Cooper—Crane.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 11, at Christ Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., Wm. B. Cooper to Harriette Beverley, daughter of the late James Crane, Esq., of Elizabethtown, N. J.

Rockwell—Bradley.—In New-Canaan, Conn., on Tuesday, July 10, by Rev. Wm. H. Cook, Wilbur F. Rockwell, of New-York City, to Fannie M., eldest daughter of Edson Bradley, Esq., of New-Canaan.

DIED.

Holder.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 11, after a short illness, Clarence, twin son of Charles J. and Sophia A. A. Holder.

His funeral will take place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 51 4th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

Steele.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 10, Eliza R., the beloved wife of Joseph Steele.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Friday, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cook.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, Ebenezer C., son of Israel Cook, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, Chas. Denison, Jr., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 West 19th-st., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Farrand.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph S. Farrand, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 3 West 39th-st., on Saturday, July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Flynn.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, in the 34th year of his age, John P. Flynn.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Timothy Daly, are requested to attend his funeral, from the house of the latter, 2d av., between 82d and 83d sts., on Friday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cox.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, John Cox, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. A. Cox, No. 89 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday, July 12, at 3 P. M.

Quackenboss.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, Mary Lydia Wetmore, wife of Henry Quackenboss, and only child of the late E. Walter Wetmore, M. D., of this City, aged 28 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 37 East 18th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Webber.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 9, James R. Webber, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 626 3d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Hecker.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., John Hecker, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, 2 P. M., from the house of his eldest son, John Hecker, No. 25 Rutgers-place. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

Brandon.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, Mary, wife of William Brandon, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 129 Hudson-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Wendell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 11, Matthew Wendell, M. D., aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 31 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Finch.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 11, Jane Antoinette, wife of Alonzo Finch, and daughter of the late Alexander C. Geslian.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 144 Broadway, (formerly Division av.,) Brooklyn, E. D.

Day.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 11, Fitzhugh S., son of David M. and Anna M. Day, aged 7 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the house of his parents, No. 77 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

Lent.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, July 11, Miss Catherine Lent, aged 90 years, sister of the late Mrs. Sarah Waugh.

The friends of John D. Waugh are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from his residence, Palisade av., Hudson City, this day, (Thursday,) July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Knowlton.—In Closter, N. J., on Monday, July 9, Mrs. Kate E. Knowlton, wife of Alexander S. Knowlton, aged 17 years and 12 days. Mrs. Knowlton was formerly Miss Kate E. Potts, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Immens, Mr. and Mrs. Earle P. Potts, and sister to Mrs. Frances S. Street, Mrs. Joseph T. Preston and Mrs. Wm. Beaman.

Her remains were interred in Cypress Hills.

Lyon.—In New-London, Conn., on Monday, July 9, Thomas M. Lyon, in the 57th year of his age.

His remains will be interred at Port Chester, N. Y., this day, (Thursday,) July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Reeve.—In Bridgeton, N. J., on Saturday, July 7, Job W. Reeve, in the 39th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,

of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 327, July 11, 1860.

49, 69, 39, 16, 15, 4, 40, 26, 46, 57, 7, 61, 45, 52.

Class No. 328, July 11, 1860.

23, 48, 44, 31, 3, 15, 21, 68, 69, 37, 25, 61, 16.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 11, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

JAMES DUNCAN.

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MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

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New and beautiful styles,

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Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18 and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.

The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the

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EXTINGUISHING A FIRE,

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This article should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come into frequent use by every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the community. Call and examine the article at No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, or address the

AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

BLOOD FOOD.—THIS INVALUABLE NERVE invigorator is nature's own remedy, curing disease by natural laws. When taken by consumptives its influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood, and strengthening the whole organization.

Females suffering from nervous prostration, or any of the complaints to which they are subject, will find themselves invigorated by its use, and the rich, rosy bloom of health mantling to their cheeks again.

Sufferers from over use, or excesses of any kind, will find this an unfailing remedy. Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5. See Circular. Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,

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CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED nails successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!—The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

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WHAT MAY BE LEARNED FROM A TREE.

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NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

WHAT MAY BE LEARNED FROM A TREE.

BY

HARLAND COULTAS,

Author of "Organic Life the same in Animals as in Plants," &c.

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From the Evening Bulletin.

The work abounds in reflections, in passages so true, so large-minded, and so comprehensive, that we should be sorry indeed not to have read them. His views on Labor are truly noble. We commend it as one deserving the attention of those who read good and useful books.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The ancient minstrel made trees dance, but Harland Coultas has made them speak, and with wonderfully attractive eloquence. The true patrons of the highest form of human learning should step out of the way to encourage this philosopher, who gives us "sermons in trees" that Shakespeare felt, but has not reported, as is now beautifully done.

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REMINISCENCES OF A GENERAL OFFICER OF ZOUAVES. By Gen. Cler.

HOPES AND FEARS. By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

A SUPERB NUMBER!!!

TAKE IT HOME!

HARPER'S WEEKLY

FOR THIS WEEK

Contains

A Splendid Diagram of the

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON JULY EIGHTEENTH, 1860, with a Descriptive Article.

A fine Group, showing the

UNIFORMS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A Picture of

THE LONDON FIRE ESCAPE.

Two Magnificent Engravings, entitled

THE FOURTH OF JULY EIGHTY YEARS AGO

and

THE FOURTH OF JULY NOWADAYS.

THE LOTS UPON THE RAFT.

A Thrilling Story Illustrated.

CAPTURE OF A SBIRRO AT PALERMO BY THE SICILIAN INSURGENTS.

UNROOFING OF THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC BY THE GALE OF JUNE 29, 1860.

THE U. S. FRIGATE "MONONGAHELA."

COMICALITIES:

Six Humorous Designs suggested by the *Great Eastern.*

The Cockney Tourist and his Shadow.

Complimentary to Paterfamilias.

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EDITORIALS.

THE LOUNGER.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KITTY DEAN'S OFFER. A Love Story.

THE SALONS OF PARIS.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE, Illustrated. (Continued.)

CAPTAIN BRAND, Illustrated. (Continued.)

POETRY.

SKETCHES, &c., &c., &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY—Price Five Cents.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

TO THE SUFFERING.

There is no disease to which human nature is liable, the treatment of which has occupied the minds of physicians more than that of rheumatism. At various times the discovery of remedies have been announced but failed to establish the virtues claimed for them.

Dr. DEMERE'S COMPOUND MIXTURE OF GUAIACUM is a speedy and efficient remedy for this painful complaint. No cost or labor has been spared to bring it to its present state of perfection, and every part has been carefully adjusted by experiment to produce the best results. The afflicted should avail themselves of the GUAIACUM. It will afford relief in *the most violent attacks in a few hours.* Price $1 per bottle. Sent by Express to any part of the country. Dépôt, No. 156 Water-st.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The doubt with which an oft-deceived community is apt to look upon all medical preparations, has long since been completely vanquished by the triumphant, universal and invariable success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their effect in all disorders of the digestive organs are not miraculous, because they are the necessary result of certain medical properties never heretofore combined in one preparation, but they are nevertheless astonishing. Aged persons who deemed themselves past help from medicine, declare (to use the words of a correspondent) that the Bitters seem to have given them a new lease of life. Unquestionably the majority of dangerous diseases are the offspring of dyspepsia, and for this complaint, as well as the maladies out of it, there is nothing in the world like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which is now sold by all druggists throughout the world.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—The medicinal qualities of this Water are fully shown in the testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals, which may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

CATHARINE-STREET.—ALL PERSONS INterested in property in and adjacent to said street will find a remonstrance to the widening of the same at W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.'S, No. 4 Chatham-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children in a private family. No objection to going in the country. Good reference if required. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only—could take charge of an infant—by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; has good reference. Apply at present employer's No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging and would not object to the country. No. 212 East 14th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; she understands game and soups, all kinds of French cooking, and all kinds of baking and pastry; also, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 119 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class pastry and meat cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., back basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country. Has best of City references. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch. Address No. 105 2d-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as plain cook: is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in washing; has two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store, one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and a first-rate baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat and tidy young woman as cook, baker, washer and ironer; also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Both are good servants and highly recommended; are willing to go to the country. Call at No. 285 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good reference from last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 106 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or laundress, either in a private family or first-class boarding-house, by a woman who is an excellent cook and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Apply at No. 211 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant Welsh woman, a situation to keep house for a widower, or to cook in a respectable private family and would have no objection to assist in the washing. Call at No. 272 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Good reference given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, in a widower's family, by a highly respectable Scotch widow, who is well educated, of a cheerful disposition, and very fond of children; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at Mr. Mills', corner of 44th st. and 5th-av. Has no objection to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family. Has City reference. Apply at No. 130 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, over Scranton's store, second floor, front room, No. 12.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 185 East 17th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN with good reference wants a situation; is a good plain cook; can also bake well and wash well; is of kind disposition and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID OR HOUSEKEEPER.—An experienced person wishes a situation as lady's maid or housekeeper in a respectable family. Address M. L., Box No. 133 Times Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very competent young woman, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has four years' City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Call, for two days, at No. 7 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid; one who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 120 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer; has objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good City reference; no objection to travel with a lady; can be seen at No. 471, in the fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, or would have no objection to assist with light chamberwork. No objection to the country. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, work by the week or month; can cut all kinds of boys' and girls' clothes, and family sewing of all kinds. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress, and would assist with chamberwork, or would take charge of a grown child; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GIRLS, GIRLS, GIRLS.—OFFICE OF INdustry, No. 404 Canal-st., is the best place to get good servants; also best for respectable girls to get good situations, City or country. Employers' entrance and sitting-room No. 12 Laight-st.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF HELP CAN at all times find such, fully competent and well recommended, for City and country, at the Employment Institute, No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE FARAYANT de meilleures référés desire trouver une honête famille. Elle parle Anglais, connait le patois et pas d'objection à la campagne; addresser pour deux jours au No. 3 6th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN ENGAGEMENT AS double entry book-keeper wanted by the advertiser, aged 30; has had ten years' practical experience as book-keeper, cashier, &c.; very satisfactory City references can be given; expectations moderate. Address M. A., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A wholesale dry goods or grocery store, by a young man who has had over twelve years' experience in a first-class house both as receiving and shipping clerk. Best of reference given as to character and capacity. Address SHIPPER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a German Protestant; speaks English fluently; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country or any watering-place; the best of City reference can be given from his last place for two years. Call or address F. S., No. 134 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and a careful driver, and can give high recommendations; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Address COACHMAN, No. 9 Thompson-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a steady, careful driver; wages moderate; would like a situation as groom in a respectable country hotel. References of the highest order. Address M. H., No. 187 William-st., corner of Spruce.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady and industrious young man, a situation; he is an experienced coachman and groom; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to make himself useful about a place; wages no object. Call at 225 Bowery.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, lately from the West, as porter in a dry goods or grocery store; brings good reference. Address J. E., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman or groom with a private family; understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has good references from his last employer. Address J. A. Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and is a careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer; would make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—AN ACTIVE AND HEALTHY single young man wants employment in the country; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving and the care of stock, and will be found careful and obliging in every respect; wages not so much an object as a nice and respectable home. Address M. J., Box No. 295 Times Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation on a farm; has 4 years' experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest; is willing to assist at anything where his labor is required. Address E. B., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 Times office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A MAN wishes a situation as groom and coachman; he is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go in the country. Address W. Y., Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as such in some country hotel or Summer house, by an active young man, of pleasing address and genteel appearance; good City and country references given in regard of his qualifications. Address A. B. C., Box No. 215 Times Office, New-York.

AS PRIVATE WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUation in a private family as such by a single young man who understands his buiness thoroughly; has good City reference to that effect; he is willing and obliging. Address A. P., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS SALESMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A gentleman of ability, and who can bring in near-by trade, either in the dry goods or grocery business. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 201 Times Office, for three days.

A MAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER WISH situations; the man understands the management of a farm, is a fruit and flower gardener, understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees, and is a good coachman; his wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of knitting, washing and ironing; best of references. Call for two days at No. 211 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman, the woman as cook, chambermaid or waitress; no family; would prefer a lodge; the best of reference. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 100 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING and jobbing dry goods house, to learn the business; must be intelligent and of good character; age, 17 to 19. ROBERTS, RHODES & CO., No. 324 Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK TO GO TO NEWport; good testimonials required. Apply at New-York Hotel, between 10 and 12 o'clock, July 12.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL WHO IS A good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; satisfactory references required. Apply at No 325 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A GROOM, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, A MAN and his wife; the woman to cook, wash and iron; the man to take care of horses and assist in the house. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, (29th-st.) between 8th and 9th avs.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO DO the general housework in a small quiet family; must be fully competent and have good references. Apply at No. 115 William-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER. THE BEST City references required. Apply at No. 312 5th av., corner of 33d-st., at 8 A. M. or 5 P. M., on Thursday and Friday of this week, or at the same hours any day after Monday of next week.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 2 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 5 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of a young child and do light work in a small house in the country. Apply at No. 60 East 30th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—LADIES TO WRITE—THREE OR four ladies to write and direct circulars. Address, with usual handwriting, Box No. 4,652, Post-office. New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS

C. & W.

WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

SARATOGA

EMPIRE SPRING WATER,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MINERAL WATER.

The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed to Southerners, drinkers of Congress Water, complaining so much about spurious mineral water, is nothing more nor less than a drive at the Empire Water, and the private character of its proprietors. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water, and refer to physicians, druggists, chemists, and drinkers of both waters, for their decision.

The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring, at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus ☞

EMPIRE SPRING

Orders addressed to us, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to our Dépôt, No. 13 John-st. New-York, will receive prompt attention.

G. W. WESTON & CO., Pro. Empire Spring.
Sold by Druggists and Hotels generally.

PATENT METALLIC

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

WINDOW BLINDS,

Possessing the advantages of the Venetian Wood Blind, without their liability to get out of repair, or to burn.

M. W. SCOTT,
Manufacturers' Agent,
No. 35 Cedar-st., New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.—DR. HAMMOND's New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

FLAGS.

POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS.
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES,
TELESCOPES.
J. PRENTICE, No. 66 Nassau-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

FURNITURE.

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

PATENT MOSQUITO CANOPIES, that are easily and quickly adjusted to or removed from any bedstead, forming an entire security against all kinds of insects, without obstructing the free circulation of air. They are ornamental as well as useful and admired by all who see them. For sale by HAZLETON, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase previous to Aug. 1, a few hundred dollars' worth of household furniture, if not too expensive quality. Any family about breaking up can find a cash customer by addressing a line to HAVENS, Box No. 137 Times Office.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, July 12) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Shares.		Shares.	
80 Chatham Bank	$25	50 East River Bank	35
20 Artisans' Bank	100	10 Ocean Bank	50
10 Continental Bank	100	50 Jersey City Ins. Co.	50
20 Artisans' Ins. Co.	100	68 Metropolitan Ins.	100
20 Grocers' Ins.	50	50 Wall-st. Ins Co.	20
15 Resolute Ins. Co.	100	10 Knickerbocker Ins.	40
60 Chi. & N. W. R.	100	40 Wash. Mar. Ins.	100
30 Jefferson Ins. Co.	30	10 Indemnity Ins. Co.	100
20 Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	100	7 Lamar Ins. Co.	100
50 Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	100	150 Firemen's Fund Ins.	10
40 Lorillard Ins. Co.	25	20 Arctic Ins. Co.	50
95 North River Ins. Co.	50	20 New-World Ins. Co.	50
20 People's Ins. Co.	50	40 Lenox Ins. Co.	25

$7,000 Tevorton Coal and R. R. 1st mortgage Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 16. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superior span of young Black Hawk mares, just from the country, well matched and gaited; warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed by the owner to be perfectly sound.

Also, a two-seated Brett phaeton, very nearly new, and in perfect order; City built; has been used but a few times.

Also, a double silver-plated mounted harness; City made, to order, nearly new.

Also, the four-year-old colt Shooting Star, sorrell, long tail, and 15 hands high, out of Fanny Flint by Umpire, very fast, warranted perfectly sound, and kind and gentle in all harness, or under the saddle.

Also, a fine Dusenbury road wagon, nearly new, with unexpired guarantee.

Also, single harness. by Bailey.

Also, one elegant road sulky,

Also, one elegant track sulky.

Also, blankets, sheets, hoods, &c., belonging to the colt.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT EUROPEAN PAINTINGS, IN BROOKLYN.—On THURSDAY EVENING, July 12, at 8 o'clock, in the large gallery in Low's new building, corner of Court and Jerolemon sts., comprising a great variety of size and style, subject and finish, and to which the attention of the lovers of good pictures is respectfully invited. The gallery will be open, free to the public, with catalogues, from Tuesday morning until the time of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl. Regular weekly sale—comprising a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, glass ware, crockery, Chinese gong, &c. Also at 12 o'clock, noon, one gigland harness, and one light wagon in good order.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, tête-à-tête, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, glasses, Brussels and other carpets, curtains, stoves, cottage suites, mattresses, feather beds.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Philip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the millpond. located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will be removed during the Summer vacation to No. 7 West 22d-st., where it will be reopened on the 12th of September next. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, until the 1st of August, after that date at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed will still be followed in this new arrangement. Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the School will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, 22 West 14th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, No. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, begs to intimate that she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 14th September. Applications for admission of pupils are requested to be made in writing, addressed to No. 38 Union-square, till September 1, after which date a personal interview can be had with the Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Near 5th-av., for sale low for cash, on account of the ill health of the owner. The school has been established for a number of years, and enjoys a large patronage. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Amer. School Inst., No. 596 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN.—The location healthy and desirable. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. They are taught in a thorough and practical manner. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. For full particulars address the Principal. AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FINE SUMMER RESORT FOR BOYS—Among the mountains, at Litchfield, Conn. Mental and physical education combined, at the Elm Park School. Pupils taken for quarter. Address the Principal. DR. J. RICHARDS.

A CARD.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH HAS REmoved his Academy of Penmanship and Book keeping from No 362 to No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Ladies or gentlemen may receive lessons at all hours, and receive the personal attention of Mr. G.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The subscriber, a graduate of Columbia College, will sail about the 1st of August directly for Bremen, with the design of spending some years in Germany. He would, for a moderate remuneration, take charge of boys and place them in the famous Government School in Rinteln, on the River Weser, where pupils are fitted for the Universities, professions and commerce. Arrangements were made last Summer with a German family in Rinteln, to superintend the education of American boys, to take them as boarders in a fine old mansion, to look after their clothing and linen, and to report faithfully to the parents in this country, thus dispensing with the services of private tutors. The entire charge for board, washing and tuition, without the least necessity for extras, is $300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and pupils can reach the school for less than $100 from New-York. For further particulars, apply by letter to G. W. MAYNARD, care of C. A. Bates, No. 721 8th-av., New-York.

REFERENCES—President King, Prof. Joy, Col. Coll, Dr. John Torrey, U. S. Assay-office, and Benj. H. Field.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF CONSIDERAble experience in teaching, and who has crossed the Atlantic several times, would be glad to engage with a family going to Europe, either as governess or companion; highly satisfactory reference given. Address D., No. 111½ East 29th-st., for two days.

AS GOVERNESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH governess desires a resident engagement; thorough instruction in English, French, music, singing, drawing; studied under eminent masters in London and Paris. Address E. O. L., Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence in teaching desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English branches, French, German, Latin and drawing; references given and required. Address M. A. R., Box No. 18, Ithaca, N. Y.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC and painting for many years, wishes a position as teacher of these branches in an Institute; will, if required, assist in other departments of instruction. Address TEACHER, Box No. 137 Times Office.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER FOR A PUBlic school, combining the qualifications of chorister, for a church. A competent applicant will find a very pleasant position. Near the City. Address immediately. Box No. 2 562 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR,

WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED.

The cheapest and best Self-Ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.

BARTLETT & LESLEY,

Sole manufacturers of Garden Vases, Rotating Ash-Sifters, and old Java Coffee Pots, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes some washing. Done on the most moderate terms. Repairing if required. Good references. Address Mrs. McQUADE, No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

$50 WANTED BY A WIDOW LADY LIVing alone, who will give the use of a furnished room in payment. An elderly gentleman preferred. Address Mrs. GILLIS, Box 107 Times Office, for 1 week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain first class board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two, from $7 to $8 a week. No other boarders in the house. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in 21st-st., near 5th-av., will let, with board, pleasant rooms to two gentlemen and their wives, or to four single gentlemen. None but persons of quiet habits, who respect the Sabbath, need apply. Address Box No. 1,759 New-York Post-office.

BOARD—AT NO. 148 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., near 2d-av.; a large sitting-room and bedroom, with good pantries, on second floor, front and back; also, one large back parlor, elegant furniture, in a first-class stone house; excellent table; possession immediately; best of references given and required.

BOARD—CAN BE HAD IN THE FAMILY OF A Presbyterian clergyman, in the upper part of the City, for a few months. Superior rooms, a quiet, religious home; charges reasonable. Address BOARDING, Box No. 198 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 46 SANDS-ST. —Desirable rooms with partial board for gentlemen, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Also, a large unfurnished room on second floor, for a gentleman and wife. Transient boarders well accommodated.

NO. 405 FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND SECOND-AV.—To let, the entire second-story; large square rooms, handsomely furnished; will be let separately or together, as parties may wish, with or without board; bath-room connected; the house has all the modern improvements; location very desirable.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET with or without board, four very pleasant airy rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; all newly furnished; gas, baths, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS ON second or third floor, in a first-class private house, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with full or partial board, at No. 54 West 36th st. Also, a fine reception room for a physician's office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY HAVING A quiet and comfortable home, one or two children to board; being a good nurse is capable of taking the entire charge of a young baby. Apply at No. 36 Gouverneur-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 8th-st., east side of town preferred. Address, stating location and terms, W. E. R., Box No. 1,151 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 162 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies can procure first-class board and accommodations, commanding the best view of the beautiful Lake Mohegan and surrounding wood and mountain scenery. But few are yet aware that a spot so charming to the lover of fine landscape, boating, and fishing can be reached in two hours from the City. Several eligible building sites on sale, Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED within six minutes drive of the New-Hamburg dépôt on Hudson River Railroad, in a large and well shaded country farm-house. A liberal table kept; two large rooms on first floor, and two small ones on second floor. For particulars of same, inquire of E. B. SERVOSS, Park Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARD AT SARATOGA.—FOUR or five can be accommodated with good board, where the comforts of a home may be had and in a strictly private family, but a short distance from Congress spring and but a few steps from the dépôt. Address Box No. 336, Post-office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW WITHOUT family, and a pleasant house, three quarters of an hours' ride in the New-Haven cars, can accomodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with board. Address Mrs. MAITLAND, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family 5½ miles along the plank road from Jersey City, 1½ miles from Bergen Point; accessible by stage or steamboat. J. A. VAN HORN.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN INVALID, A young lady, at some pleasant farm-house, within one hour's ride of the City. Terms must be moderate. Address BOARDING, Box No. 152 Times Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT HASTINGS on the Hudson, near the ferry. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

BERKSHIRE SODA-SPRING HOUSE.—A J. BALDWIN, Proprietor.—This house is now open for the reception and entertainment of Summer boarders. It is located among the mountains, within three miles of the village of Gt. Barrington, in the midst of Berkshire scenery, which is widely celebrated. There are good bathing privileges in connection with the house, and the vicinity offers excellent facilities for trout fishing, shooting, and pleasure drives, &c. Terms for board from $5 to $7. A. J. BALDWIN.

GT. BARRINGTON, July 1, 1860.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and day mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE National Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors, is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house. EDWARD CANEY.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most beautiful Summer resorts in the State, one hour from the City viâ Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st.; trains leave at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.

CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HOTELS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO LET.—THE BIDdle House, in Detroit, having just been completely overhauled and supplied with every modern improvement, at an expense of over $20,000, is now offered for rent from Aug. 1. The excellent location, on the finest street in the city, within one square of the dépôts of the Great Western, the Michigan Southern, and the Detroit and Millwaukee Railroads, which terminate at this point, and the capacity, convenience and elegance of the building, present a rare inducement to parties having the skill and means to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure it. None need apply but those highly recommended from our first hotels, who are prepared to furnish the house in a style appropriate to the superior character of the building. Apply to AARON OGDEN, Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, or to WM. S. BIDDLE, Detroit, Michigan.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHARLES FRODSHAM WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, New-York, Respectfully invite the attention of their patrons and the public to an arrangement recently perfected, by which, in connection with Messrs. WILLARD & SON, of Boston, they have added the

EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THE FRODSHAM WATCH

to the specialties of their establishment.

To every one who finds either a luxury or necessity in accurate time-keeping, the most accurate and durable of time-keepers presents decisive claims. Combining the results of a long-studied application of science, and of a superlatively fine finish, its excellence has been distinguished by the unique awards of

THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1851,

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR (THE ONLY AWARD) AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1855,

THE GREAT RUSSIAN MEDAL, (A PECULIAR HONOR,)

AND BY PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.

In recommending it to their patrons, TIFFANY & CO., after a very long and general acquaintance with the works of the best fabricants, and having tested Mr. Frodsham's work by trials of extraordinary severity, are confident in asserting its superiority in every desirable respect, over any watch that has ever come under their inspection. For outside proof of its performance they are authorized to refer to the following gentlemen who have purchased the watch from them:

J. J. Astor, Jr., A. B. Sands, W. H. Gunther, W. T. Blodgett, Joseph Allen, J. H. Wainwright, F. L. Vultee, Aug. Fleming, Wm. Judson, W. H. Bulkley, I. M. Singer, J. M. Macias, John T. Agnew, A. M. L. Agnew, John N. Genin, Wm. Mason, R. M. Estevez, R. W. Lowber, H. M. Stevens, T. P. Grinnell, J. A. Robinson, John J. Herrick, Chas. Francis, E. C. Moore, New-York; G. B. Warren, Jr., Troy; S. H. Alden, Albany; J. S. Holbrook, L. I.; C. H. McCormick, Chicago; Ben. Holliday, San Francisco.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE

TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.

JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE B. COLEY, No. 27 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE unincumbered property in the City of Syracuse, consisting of a handsome brick house, stable and ornamental grounds, in a fashionable locality. Price $12,000. A substantial two-story house and large lot, price $3,500, and a frame house and 2 choice building lots in the business centre; price $2,500. Would exchange for any description of good property in this City or vicinity. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or to W. P. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room 20, from 2 to 4.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY.—A farm of 66 acres, one mile west from the Hudson River, on Western-av. The land is in a high state of cultivation, orchard of 145 grafted trees, and never-failing streams; good views of the river and inland country. Title indisputable. For further description apply personally or by mail. The above property will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. W. R. & C. L. BROWN, Newburgh, Orange County, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A BUILDing lot, containing about one acre of land, delightfully situated on the banks of the East River, having 160 feet water front, with a magnificent river view. The above is situated in the centre of a first-class neighborhood. For terms of sale apply to PETER QUINLAN, Astoria.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 30 MINutes by steam from 42d st. on New-Haven Railroad, 7 minutes' walk from dépôt; three-quarters of an acre of land, underdrained, good state of cultivation, well-stocked with fruit, good water. Plans, &c., of the house and place to be seen at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—PERSONS DESIRING a country residence for the Summer, will find a neat two-story house within 5 minutes' walk from the boat at Cliffwood, N. J.; good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Inquire of the Captain of steamboat Keyport, foot of Robinson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—KATONAH'S WOOD.—The furnished country place, (40 acres,) at Bedford, Westchester County, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Possession at the end of the season. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN FIRST-place, Brooklyn. Ridgewood water has been introduced; house newely painted, and in perfect order; house is 25x52 feet, three stories and basement. Rent moderate to a first-class tenant. Inquire of EDWIN RAZER, corner of Court and Union sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—The well-known Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, No. 77 Robinson-st., with covenants of renewal. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

VALUABLE LOFTS TO LET UNTIL MAY 1, 1861—PRICE LOW.—Two lofts, 25x100 feet, corner of Broadway and Worth-st.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.

TO LET—STORE NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST.; ALSO, rooms for light manufacturing. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm on the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, containing 180 acres, with good house and out-buildings fronting on the river, and for beauty of location and healthiness cannot be surpassed. In the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Frothingham, Pell, Astor and others of the highest respectability. Inquire of G. H. BREWSTER, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM AND LANDS FOR SALE IN PENNsylvania, containing 1,188 acres, with crops, stock, farming utensils, &c.; to an enterprising man it is desirable property. The whole will be sold for $5,500—part cash, or part in property unincumbered in East Brooklyn. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at No. 94 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—Containing ninety acres, within one half mile of steamboat landing and three miles of Railroad station, only twenty miles from this City; it has good house and out-buildings. For particulars apply to W. J. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

A FARM, LOTS, OR HOUSE AND LOT—Wanted in exchange for a stock of fancy goods, (about $5,500) in store on 8th-av., with or without four years' privilege of lease. Address, for one week, F. HALL, Box No. 3,718 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A small stone cottage, on the Jay Farm, at Bedford, Westchester County, suitable for a family in search of good air and comfort, rather than show. It will be plainly furnished, vegetables supplied until November and pasture for a horse and cow, at $400 for the season or the year. Distance from town, two hours by the Harlem Railroad, and from the Katonah (telegraph) and Bedford Stations two miles. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE RESIdence of the late Dr. Charles E. Isaacs, on Sidney-place, corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, is offered for rent, and the carpets, oil-cloths, office-furniture, and a part of the furniture of the house, are for sale. This is an admirable location for a physician. The house can be seen at all hours of the day during the present and next week.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A COTTAGE HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIately. Brooklyn preferred. Rent about $250 per annum, in a good neighborhood and convenient to City cars. Family consists of gentleman and wife. A suitable place will secure a desirable tenant. No answers noticed unless giving lowest price, &c. Address D. D., Box No 137 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES.

NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, by

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. H. WESTFELDT and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, July 12, at 8 P. M. Subject—Cut-off in Steam-Engines. All interested in steam-engines are respectfully invited. Admission is always free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
BENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $60, $100, $150, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 206 Times Office.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, wholesale or retail, at lowest prices. Country orders filled.

MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE PIANO-FORTES AND ONE melodeon to let, at $1 50, $2, $3 and $4 a month; or for sale at $20, $30, $50, $75 and $125. Two new, pearl-keyed pianos cheap. Music thoroughly taught, and pianos tuned, by M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.

Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of

SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 13th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, furniture, and walls of Grammar School No. 4, in said Ward. Also, for the alteration and fitting up of the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class-rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture of the 13th Ward Board of School Officers.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE OWNERS OF STONE QUARRIES—A GOOD SPECULATION.—The Corporation of the City of Havana is advertising for proposals for delivery on the wharves of that city, free of custom-house and tonnage duties, of twenty thousand metres of cracked granite stone, varying in size from 3 to 6 centimetres, of the same or similar quality now used there, under the name of the Trapp block. Proposals will be received until August 6, at the maximum of $5 50 per metre, the first lot of 5,000 metres to be delivered within forty days after the approval of the contract, and the remainder in monthly lots of 5,000 each. The proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000, as a guarantee of the fulfillment of the contract.

As this is merely intended as a trial of the McAdam system, if successful it will be universally adopted for the whole of the avenues and streets of Havana, and we think it highly important that our stone-quarry owners should be apprised of the advertisement, so that they can forward instructions to their Havana agents to bid for the contract.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School-house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS CHRYSTY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1860.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN WALTON, of the City of New-York, one of the firm of J. LONG & WALTON, distillers, was foully murdered by being shot with a pistol on the night of Saturday, June 30, 1860, at about 11½ o'clock, P. M., in 18th-st., near 3d-av., by a person or persons yet unknown; and whereas, JOHN W. MATHEWS, also a resident of the City of New-York, while in pursuit of the murderer—he having witnessed the shooting of the said Walton—was, when near to the corner of 16th-st. and Irving-place, turned upon and shot dead by the same hand; Now, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority invested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said JOHN WALTON and the said JOHN W. MATHEWS, said reward to be paid on conviction of the person or persons charged with the offence, and the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded. [L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—ADDITIONAL REWARD.—The undersigned, executors of the will of John Walton, hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in addition to the reward of Five Hundred Dollars offered by the Mayor, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said John Walton and John W. Matthews. Any information concerning the affair will be received at the Coroner's office.

WM. T. WALTON,
JOB LONG,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860. S. B. ALLEN.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating a check for Twenty-two Hundred Dollars, drawn by me, and payable to W. C. K., or bearer, upon the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, and dated July 16, 1860. As the said check was lost in the street, or stolen from our office, the payment has been stopped, and the finder will much oblige by returning to me at the office of Barnes & Co., corner Flushing-av. and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, July 10, 1860. W. C. KINGSLEY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen meet on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 8, City Hall. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present as above, without further notice.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
GEO. STARR,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies will meet on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

GILBERT M. PLATT,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
Committee on Rep. & Sup.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that no debts contracted on account of the steamer PARANA will be recognized by the consignees unless incurred under their written order. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 182 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.

ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31 law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 53 First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.

MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.

MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je14-law6mTh

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS. corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
12 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 18th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from ONE DOLLAR to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. All deposits made on or before JULY 12 draw interest from JULY 1.
Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

$20,300—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested, being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid.
WILLIAM H. DOCKSTADTER,
PETER F. WORTENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 20th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 14th day of July, and reopened on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW YORK July 11, 1860.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent over $500—will be paid on and after MONDAY 16th inst.
Interest will be placed to the credit of Depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from July 1st.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription for 2,500 shares of $100 each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on THURSDAY, 12th July inst.
Dividends on stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.
The Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier
Bank of Commerce in New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMENS' BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1860.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
$265 271 36 was received from 3,704 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 2 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st. open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST BOND and mortgage of from $4,000 to $8,000, in the central part of this City. None but principals need address MORTGAGE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired, and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 56 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE GRAY horse, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; a splendid family or saddle horse; perfectly well broken to single or double harness or saddle; an exceedingly handsome figure and stylish movement; perfectly sound; sold for want of use. To be seen for three days at VERMILYEA'S, No. 20 Amity-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME THREE-seated rockaway carriage; has been used but little; is nearly as good as new; cost $550; will be sold very low, or would be exchanged for a good family horse, sound and kind in harness. For further particulars inquire at No. 36 Front-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HANDSOME BLACK mare, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under saddle; also blankets, lady's and gentleman's saddle, bridles, &c.—Inquire of Mr. ODELL, Turnure's stables, 4th-av., corner of 26th-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 63 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERBEE, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. President.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1860—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Four per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th July, 1860. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors on the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, and added over 5 per cent to the surplus fund
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of eight per cent. payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO
No. 5 Nassau-st, (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (opposite Trinity Church)
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 9.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 2, 1860. By order of the Borad.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Twelve (12) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY—BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 9, 1860.—A dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, July 13, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed from the 9th until the 14th July inst. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Society has been declared, payable on and after July 16 1860.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Secretary Pro tem.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 7, at the Bank of America.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New-York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New-York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the depot on the island.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMP SCOTT—By ferry and railroad to Camp Ground of Seventh Regiment on Staten Island. Ferry boats leave from foot of Whitehall-st., next to the Battery, every hour. Extra boats, 1½, 3½, 5½, direct to Vanderbilt Landing, connecting with the cars to the Camp. Fair to the Island 6 cents. Railroad tickets, including ferriage, 20 cents, sold at the ferry office.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO CLIFFWOOD GROVE AND KEYPORT.—The steamboat ALICE PRICE will make daily excursions (Sundays excepted) to Keyport, landing at Cliffwood each way, leaving New-York foot of Robinson st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M., except Saturdays, when she will leave at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CHARLES D. BLAIR Social Union Pic-nic to Dudley Grove by steamboat *Ceres* and barge *Cedar Hill*, FRIDAY, July 13, 1860. Tickets 50 cents. Fine cotillion band has been engaged. Start from West 10th-st. at 7½, and West 30th-st. at 8, A. M.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

MEDICAL

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c, as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 513 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, No. 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¼ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Depôt;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:20 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 6:00 (Sundays included,) and 9:45 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT ON STATEN ISLAND.—A special train of cars in addition to regular trains, will run to and from all the boats to the camp ground. Fare 20 cents from New-York. Passengers must procure tickets at the ferry office in New-York before crossing.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 10 M. and 4:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MORRISANIA, FORDHAM and MELROSE, TREMONT, HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt MOODY,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. LONGSTREET,
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:30—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS.
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
Length, 103 feet; 16 feet beam, 4 feet hold, two high-pressure Engines and Locomotive Boiler; draft of water 21 inches, completely fitted and furnished for passengers. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	
Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.	
Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the underigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Wednesd'y, July 11, 1 P.M	Wednesd'y July 11, 7½ A.M
Thursday, July 12, 2 P.M	Thursday July 12, 8½ A.M
Friday, July 13, 3 P.M	Friday, July 13, 9½ A.M
Sunday July 15, 6 A.M	Saturday, July 14, 10½ A.M
Monday, July 16, 6½ A.M	Sunday, July 15, 3½ P.M
Tuesday, July 17, 7½ A M	Monday, July 16, 2½ P.M
Wednesd'y, July 18, 8 A.M	Tuesday, July 17, 2½ P.M
Thursday, July 19, 8 A M	Wednesd'y July 18, 2½ P.M
Friday July 20, 8 A.M	Thursday, July 19, 3 P.M
Saturday, July 21, 8 A.M	Friday, July 20, 3½ P.M
Sunday, July 22, 8 A.M	Saturday, July 21, 4 P.M
Monday, July 23, 7½ A.M	Sunday, July 22, 5 P M
Monday, July 23, 5 P.M	Monday, July 23, 11½ A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 10, 12 M.
Wed'day, July 11, 8½ A.M.	Wed'day, July 11, 12½ P.M.
Th'sday, July 12, 9½ A.M.	Th'sday, July 12, 1½ P.M.
Friday, July 13, 10½ A.M.	Friday, July 13, 2½ P.M.
Sat'day, July 14, 3 P.M.	Monday, July 16, 6 A.M.
Monday, July 16, 3 P.M.	Tuesday, July 17, 7 A.M.
Tuesday, July 17, 3 P.M.	Wed'day, July 18, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, July 18, 3 P.M.	Th'sday, July 19, 7 A.M.
Th'sday, July 19, 3½ P.M.	Friday, July 20, 7 A.M.
Friday, July 20, 3½ P.M.	Sat'day, July 21, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, July 21, 4½ P.M.	Monday, July 23, 7 A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

HO! FOR THE EXECUTION.—THE BEAUtiful and commodious steamboat CHICOPEE will leave this City on FRIDAY MORNING, for the purpose of affording all on board an opportunity of witnessing the execution of John Hicks, the Pirate. The boat will lay near the Island until the ceremonies are over. This will be a fine chance for sea captains and sea-faring men generally to view the exit of one of the most atrocious of these scourges of their profession. The CHICOPEE will afterwards run up the North River as far as West Point, taking in a view of the *Great Eastern*. The boat will leave the foot of Spring-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., Paterson Dock, Jersey City, at 9, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9½ o'clock. Refreshments on board. Tickets, $1 each.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks every day during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

EXECUTION OF HICKS—FRIDAY, JULY 13.—Steamer MAYFLOWER will leave 43d-st at 8.45, 11th-st. 9, Spring-st. 9:30, Pier No. 4 9¾, Catharine-st. 10 A. M., for Gibbet Island. Fare 50 cents for the trip.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO GALWAY,
VIA ST. JOHNS,
By Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's side-wheel steamer PARANA.
The magnificent first-class side-wheel steamer PARANA, Capt. HAWES, will sail on
TUESDAY, July 17,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galway, with passengers and freight, touching at St. Johns, N. F., for the Royal Mail.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of State-room.
Third-class forward Cabin, $35, including cooked provisions.
Passengers to St. Johns, $35.
Third-class passengers to provide bedding, knife, fork, plate, &c.
Passengers by this route are checked through to any of the principal cities on the railways of England and Ireland.
For passage and freight, apply on board the ship, at Pier No. 36 North River, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents. No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port,
Steamship QUAKER CITY.
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, July 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st,

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 13.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS
On the following days:

From Canal-st. wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 18.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexceled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage..........$130
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st.; for passage, to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmarte.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C, $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, July 18.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $26; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings OF THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION.
The charge for admission to the Steamship GREAT EASTERN is now reduced to FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age half-price.
Ticket Office on the wharf.
J. H. YATES,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director	Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist	Mr. J. E. Hayes.
Prompter	Mr. T. B. Ollie.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THURSDAY, July 12,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
A NEW BURLESQUE,
entitled
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
With new Music by Thomas Baker.
Magnificent Scenery by J. E. Hayes,
Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.
Characters by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
and
A TALENTED COMPANY.
After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of
TYCOON?
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
PERSIMMONS (a fast youth of modern times, kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter.)
Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn, addicted to poker, a sort of bottle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian).......Mr. J. G. Burnett.
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon)......Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (Master of the Rod, one of which is always in pickle for himself,)
Mr. C. Goodrich.
FLOKI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit)
Mr. Hurley.
Guards,
Officers of Court,
Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match)..Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse)..............Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit)........Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLE, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill). Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons,
Fairies,
Female
Attendants, &c., &c.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of
MY YOUNG WIFE
AND
MY OLD UMBRELLA.
Gregory Grizzle..........Mr. JEFFERSON.
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON..........Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
GARDENS, FOUNTAINS, ARBORS, PROMENADE,
BURLESQUE—BALLET.
Last week of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
POCAHONTAS, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 12, 1860,
Mr. BROUGHAM'S GREAT BURLESQUE OF
POCAHONTAS.
By Mr. Brougham, Mr. Davenport, Miss C. Nelson, Miss S. Nelson, and others.
INTERLUDE FOR PROMENADE AND REFRESHMENTS.
The GALE SISTERS,
In a Grand PAS DE DEUX.
Mlle. THELEUR and Mons. WEITHOFF,
In a CHARACTERISTIC DANCE.
Concluding with the farce of
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
By Miss POLLY MARSHALL, Mr. DAVIDGE, and others.
Tickets 50 cents, with secured seats. Box office open all day. Places may be taken in advance.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY.
On SATURDAY EVENING,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
In preparation,
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Immense success of Brougham's Burlesque,
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Magnificent Scenery, Splendid Dances, Popular Songs, &c., &c.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS by the FLORENCES.
TO NIGHT,
Brougham's new Burlesque,
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Previous to which,
Florence's Farce called
THE YANKEE GAL.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. BLAKE
Respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he will have the honor of presenting his name for their patronage on the occasion of a
BENEFIT NIGHT,
To take place as above on the evening of
THURSDAY, JULY 19,
Preceding an absence on a professional tour. Mr. B. having been proffered the aid of
MOST DISTINGUISHED TALENT,
(Particulars of which will be duly published,) will be enabled to offer a bill of the
GREATEST ATTRACTION.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1860.
SHELDON'S FAMED JUVENILE TROUPE,
Composed of
36 TALENTED AND BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN,
The perfection of grace and loveliness, who will appear every Afternoon and Evening in the
FAIRY BALLET SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA;
Also, a great variety of most pleasing entertainments peculiarly adapted to the
AMUSEMENT OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
In addition, will be seen at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
VALENTINE MACK, the Infant Lambert, or
GIANT BABY,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 61 inches round the waist!
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
Cosmoramic and Stereoscopic Views of the
GREAT STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN."
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

PALACE GARDENS,
Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Miss MYRA ROSELLA will make her Second ASCENSION in the BALLOON VENUS, SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 P. M.
Should the weather prove favorable the Balloon will be sent up a number of times with a cord attached.
Parties wishing to ascend can do so by applying at the office.
Admission..........25 cents

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
COMIC PIECE—STATUE LOVER.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

GARIBALDI.—SECOND FESTIVAL OF THE FRATERNITY OF ALL NATIONS.—On the 14th January, 1859, the friends of Liberty held a meeting at the Metropolitan Rooms, Nos. 164 and 168 Hester-st. THURSDAY, 12th July, 8 o'clock P. M., they will hold a second meeting in the same spirit, at the same place. Gen. Avezzana, Messrs Struve, Wiesner, Razewski, S. Kauffmann, Kapff, Kochanowski, and others, will address the meeting. The Coloma Glee Club will give several chorusses. Admission 12 cents, for the benefit of the Garibaldi Fund. The Committee—G. Struve, H. Koster, S. Kapff, R. Lexow, Lorenz, Avezzana, Ancarani, Kochanowski, Razewski.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice-house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH private bar, in the best part of Broadway, and a splendid business, for sale, or would add a partner with about $3,000 cash, as one of the firm is [illegible] retire on account of sickness. Apply to N. C. [illegible], No. 144 Broadway, first floor.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best mines of magnetic iron ore in the State of New-Jersey, near the Morris Canal. The mine is opened, and demand enough for the ore to pay the interest on the purchase money. Terms easy. Title good. Address MINER, Box No. 137 Times Office.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HOW ARE THE TEACHERS' SALARIES TO BE PAID?—PARLIAMENTARY SQUABBLES—REPORTS ON THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL TROUBLES—THE COURSE OF THE LOCAL BOARD CENSURED—THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OPPOSED TO PAYING THE NEW TEACHERS.

At the special meeting of the Board, last evening, Andrew H. Green, Esq., occupied the chair, in the absence of the President. An effort to elect a President *pro tem.*, to act during the expected six weeks' absence of Mr. Curtis, was defeated, the rule requiring all elections of officers to take place at a stated meeting. A motion to postpone the order of business so as to admit a resolution providing for the appointment of Mr. Davenport, with authority temporarily to sign warrants for teachers' salaries, was lost. An effort to postpone the consideration of a communication, on the ground that the subject was not mentioned in the call for the special meeting, failed—the Board having been occupied exactly an hour and a quarter in doing nothing, up to this time.

After the transaction of some routine business, the President and Clerk were authorized to sign warrants for the payment of teachers' salaries, and Mr. Waterbury moved a reconsideration of the vote postponing the election of President *pro tem.*, but was declared out of order. He then moved a suspension of the rules to admit of his motion, but, after a long debate, that was lost. Several members then requested the Chair to state whether he would sign warrants under his present appointment as President *pro tem.*

Mr. Green stated that if the Board directed him to sign warrants, he would do so if he found it legal, and would not do so, if he found it illegal. He was of the opinion that when the Board elected him President for this evening, there was no intention to empower him to sign warrants.

Mr. Waterbury and others desired unanimous consent to offer a resolution providing for the payment of teachers' salaries, but Mr. Tucker objected, and permission was not allowed.

The question then recurred on a report of the Auditing Committee, authorizing the President and Clerk to sign checks for certain bills.

Mr. Waterbury moved an amendment that the *pro tem.* Presidency of the Chairman be continued until next Tuesday, to enable the signing of warrants for salaries.

A motion to lay the matter on the table was lost.

Mr. Tucker moved an amendment to the amendment electing the President *pro tem.* during the absence of the President. The amendment to the amendment was voted down, and after a variety of objections, speeches, and inquiries, a vote on Mr. Waterbury's resolution was obtained, and it was lost, 18 to 21, and the Board adjourned.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL TROUBLES.

The whole session being occupied in parliamentary squabbles the Fourth Ward school matter was not reached. Subjoined, however, are the reports of the Special Investigating Committee, and of the Finance Committee, which were handed in by the Chairman of the Committee.

To the Board of Education:

The Special Committee appointed by the Board at its session of June 20, in accordance with the following preamble and resolution offered by Commissioner Tucker, of the Eighth Ward, to wit:

Whereas, In the Fourth Ward, nine teachers have been summarily dismissed by the School Officers of the said Ward, without any assigned cause for such procedure on their part, thereby doing great injustice to the said teachers; and

Whereas, This Board has the power, and it is its duty to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem proper, in order to protect the rights of all persons directly or indirectly under its control; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Three be appointed, with instructions to make the necessary inquiries in relation to the subject, and report the result to this Board at its earliest convenience, together with its opinion as to what action should be taken by this Board whereby justice will be rendered to teachers in future.

Respectfully report, that they have carefully examined into the facts and circumstances connected with the dismissal of the teachers referred to in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

That with a desire to arrive at the true state of the case, they directed the clerk to serve notices personally upon the school officers of the Fourth Ward, to attend a meeting of the Committee, to be held June 27, directing them to bring the minute book containing the proceedings of their meeting at which the dismissals were made; and also to serve notices upon the dismissed teachers to attend said meeting of the Committee.

That at said meeting two of said school officers, (Commissioner Shine and Inspector Ryan,) and all of the dismissed teachers appeared before the Committee, and testified as follows:

Mr. Shine, examined, said; I am Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fourth Ward; I held the same office during the years 1857 and 1858; in the year 1858 the average attendance of the Grammar Departments was from 200 to 250 each; during the year 1859 it was reduced to from 70 to 73; the Trustees had passed numerous resolutions calculated to improve the condition of said schools, all of which had been entirely disregarded; the teachers generally neglected their duty; Mr. Smith, the Principal of the male department of Ward School No. 7 had willfully violated section 32, page 47 of the manual, by making reports known to be false; he allowed his subordinates to absent themselves from duty, and did not report such absences to the Board of Trustees; these were the causes of dismissal; there was no special charge made against any teacher except Mr. Smith. He further testified that Mr. Smith had never been notified or censured by the local Board for making such false returns; that his salary was never deducted in consideration thereof; and that no report of such delinquency was ever made to the Board of Education; he said that there were a number of young teachers who had been educated in the Ward, and whose parents desired that they should be appointed, and that some of the removals were made to provide places for them.

Mr. Ryan, examined, testified; I am an Inspector of Common Schools in the Fourth Ward; the following communication which I caused to be published, is in my judgment correct, viz.

LETTER OF ONE OF THE INSPECTORS.

To the Editors of the New York Daily Transcript:

Seeing so much, of late, in the public papers respecting the conduct of School Officers of the Fourth Ward in regard to the dismissal of several teachers from the schools of said Ward I deem it my duty as a School Officer of said Ward to throw some light upon the subject, and refute several charges brought against me. On the 7th of May, at a meeting held in the school house in William-street, it was proposed by one of the members that the following teachers' places are declared vacant, dating May 15, viz.: W. G. Smith Principal; E. A. Walsh, Vice-Principal; G. F. Wickes, Second Assistant; Miss Honeywell, Principal Female Department; Miss Raymond, Vice-Principal; Miss Cudlipp, First Assistant,—all of Grammar School No. 1,—and Miss Reynolds, Principal of Primary Department of Grammar School No. 26. Hearing of it the evening previous, I, with only three other members, protested strongly against it, because through our belief it was done in a sectarian feeling, without just cause, and contrary to the By-laws of the Board of Education. But it is of no avail, "as the mark was laid upon them so must it remain," so not deeming it necessary to attend the meeting, I remained at home; at the subsequent meeting I moved to erase W. G. Smith's name from the minutes (as his name was the first,) but it would not be heard, I therefore proposed the dismissal of four female teachers, who, I think, were Catholics, to test the feeling, and to show that partiality was shown in expelling one class or persuasion and not those of another. As I expected, it did not prevail. I am conversant with the whole affair, and am at the service of any Committee that will investigate it. I consider it a very small affair and an outrageous act, nor have I, by word, act, or desire, approved the removal of said teachers. Hoping this will satisfy the public as regards some of the School officers, I subscribe myself,

FRANCIS RYAN,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Ward.

After mature and careful consideration, I do not feel inclined to retract one word of it. In my opinion, it contains the facts of the case. I have not missed a stated meeting of the local Board since the 1st of January, 1859. I acted as Secretary during six months of the time. I never heard any remark at the meetings or elsewhere in relation to the charges made against Mr. Smith or any of the dismissed teachers. I am certain that the minutes contain no mention of them. I never heard any complaint as to the efficiency of said teachers. I believe that they *were removed on sectarian grounds.*

The Committee, thereupon, directed the Clerk to call the names of the other school officers. No other school officer responding, and the minute book not being produced, the Committee proceeded to examine the teachers, with the following result:

Mr. Smith, examined, testified: I was Principal of the Male Department of Ward School No. 7; the Board of Trustees never complained to me, either as a Board or as individuals, either of the condition of my school or the efficiency of my teachers; I was never notified that they thought me inefficient; I never made a false return to the local Board, or to the Board of Education; I never occupied any of the school hours for private business; any assertion that I was notified that my services were not acceptable, or that I made false returns, is untrue; I consider the dismissed teachers, as a body, among the best in the City; Mr. Casserly, one of the School Officers, told me in December, 1858, at the time the Principal of No. 26 was dismissed, that some of the School Officers favored my dismissal also, on the ground of nationality; as Mr. Casserly voted for my dismissal this time, and from the remarks that have been made by some of the School Officers, I believe that I was removed on the ground of nationality and religion; I had no intimation of my dismissal until the morning after the action of the local Board deciding it; no cause was assigned for it; all of the teachers appointed to fill the vacancies (eleven) were Roman Catholics.

Miss Honeywell, examined: I was Principal of the Female Department of Ward School No. 1; I never received any intimation of dissatisfaction on the part of school-officers with the condition of my school, except that Mr. Hogan, one of the school officers, said to me, in 1859, that some of the up-town schools were introducing calisthenics, and he thought it would have a good effect to introduce them into mine; the Superintendent, at the last examination of my school, complimented it very highly.

Mr. Walsh, examined, testified: I was Vice-Principal of Ward School No. 1, under Mr. Smith; I am positive that Mr. Smith always reported all cases of absence from duty, even to one minute late, or leaving [illegible] before the hour for dismission.

Miss Hogan examined, testified: I was Principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 1 until June 1; I never received any intimation of dissatisfaction or that the school officers thought that my school was falling off; it was not falling off; it was larger [illegible] year, and was increasing; I know no [illegible] for my dismissal; there was none assigned in the notice; Mr. Casserly, one of the Trustees, told one of my assistants "that there was no other cause for my dismissal, except that the Trustees dismissed teachers when they pleased; the teachers who were appointed to fill the vacancies were all Roman Catholics, while those dismissed, with two exceptions, were Protestants.

Miss Reynolds examined, testified: I was Principal of the Primary Department Ward School No. 26; I received no intimation of my dismissal until after it was decided; my school was the largest in the Ward; the Superintendent certified, at the last examination of my school, that all the classes did well; they were nearly all marked "excellent;" Mr. Carroll, one of the Trustees, told me that I had been dismissed, and that the Board meant to dismiss more, to make room for those of their own kind; I had taught in the Ward since March, 1846, and had never heard any complaint as to my efficiency.

Miss Raymond examined, testified—I was Vice-Principal under Miss Honeywell; I had taught in the Ward four years; the school officers had frequently examined my class, and always expressed themselves well pleased: I know no cause for my dismissal.

Miss Powers examined, testified—I was Third Assistant in Ward School No. 27; the school officers frequently expressed themselves satisfied with my services; I had taught four years.

The Committee, at this stage, directed the Clerk to call a meeting for June 30, and to notify all parties previously notified (and who had not attended) to attend such meeting. They further directed that the Principals now in charge of Ward Schools Nos. 1 and 26 be notified to send the school records and minute-books of the various departments.

At said meeting, held on the 30th June, none of the school officers appeared, neither were any of the books called for, presented.

Mr. White, on the part of the Principals, said that they declined to furnish said books without authority from the local Board who had held no meeting since they were notified.

Mr. Bolse, the clerk, testified that the school officers had been twice notified personally to appear before the Committee. The Committee therefore decided to not postpone their report, because of their non-appearance.

At a meeting held July 6—

Mr. Randall, City Superintendent, examined, testified: The teachers dismissed were all good teachers; the condition and drill of their classes bear evidence thereto; I think they are among the best in the City; their classes at the last examination showed an evident improvement on last year's examination, and compared favorably with those of a similar grade in other schools; I think that those teachers who were dismissed were among the best in the Ward.

The Committee sincerely regret that the school officers of the Fourth Ward should have withheld information which they had it in their power to offer, by not sending the minute book of their local Board, and that their teachers should have refused to furnish the school records, which would have materially assisted the Committee in their investigation; while, with two exceptions, the school officers refused to appear and give their testimony; and as the law provides no means of enforcing the attendance, the Committee were forced to dispense with such evidence.

Still, facts enough have been elicited to substantiate the allegations against the school officers, to the effect that they were actuated by sectarian motives, and a desire to make places for their favorites, in the course which they adopted in dismissing the teachers aforesaid.

The evidence demonstrates to the satisfaction of your Committee that there was no ground for a charge of incapacity against any of the dismissed teachers. The schools, departments and classes under their charge were in as good condition as surrounding circumstances would admit, and the teachers dismissed were superior in grade and experience to those appointed to fill their places. While it is admitted that some of the grammar departments have fallen off in attendance to some extent, yet the statement of Mr. Shine, that they declined during the year 1859 from 250 to 73, (while the records of this Board show that the average attendance of those departments, for 1858, were respectively 180 and 97, and for 1859, 124 and 81,) is so far exaggerated as to do manifest injustice.

The Committee are constrained to believe that said decrease is more justly attributable to the dissensions which, unfortunately, exist among the school officers, and the want of interest on their part in public education, than to any other cause; and that the dismissed teachers are not responsible therefor.

The Committee further believe that the evidence before them, taken in connection with the fact that the school officers were unwilling to produce the books and papers which would substantiate or refute the allegations of Mr. Shine, will justify them in saying that the charges made by him are not true, and as that of "making false returns" is a serious one, they assert this belief as an act of justice to Mr. Smith.

Your Committee feel that this Board cannot too strongly express their disapprobation of the course adopted by the Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward in the matter under consideration, and that it is due to the public, who so freely contribute to this system of education, that this Board should use all means in its power to prevent the repetition of such an act as the removal of faithful and competent teachers, either on sectarian grounds, or for the purpose of making place for favorites, as it is manifest that removals for either of the above causes will entirely alienate public confidence and result in the total destruction of our School system. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution and amendment to the by-laws:

Resolved, That this Board heartily disapprove of the action of the Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward, in dismissing nine competent and faithful teachers without any just cause.

Resolved, That article 8, section 38, of the By-Laws, be amended by adding the following subdivision, which shall be known as subdivision 14, to wit:

Upon the dismissal of a teacher, the Board of Trustees shall file with the Clerk of this Board, a copy of the resolution directing the same, and notify such teacher in writing of the cause of dismissal. Said teacher shall have the right to appeal to this Board within twenty days after the service of the notice aforesaid, and said appeal shall be immediately referred to the Committee on Appeals, to examine into the facts and circumstances of the case, and report to this Board.

If the Board shall decide that there was no good cause for such dismissal, then the teacher dismissed shall be entitled to the position and salary he or she had at the time of dismissal, with pay as if no dismissal had taken place.

Resolved, That article 5, section 19, be amended by adding a "Committee on Appeals," said Committee to consist of five, and to be appointed by the President.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W.M. TUCKER,
W. B. EAGER, Jr.,
Special Committee on Fourth Ward Removals.

The following is the report of the Finance Committee:

To the Board of Education:

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the pay rolls for teachers' salaries in the schools of the Fourth Ward, for the month of May, which were signed by only one Inspector, to examine into the cause of the refusal of said Inspector to sign the same, respectfully report, that they have examined into the case and find the following to be the facts:

Firstly—That on or about the 7th of May last, the Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at a meeting of the said Board, at which, as appears from the record, ten School Officers were present, one of the Inspectors being absent, and there being one vacancy in said Board—removed nine teachers. That, at said meeting, there were appointments and promotions made, to provide for the vacancies thus created, in the making of all which the Inspector took part.

Secondly—That, by evidence before the Committee, it was proved that two of the appointees were near relatives (one being a sister and the other a niece) of certain of the School Officers, which appointments were in direct violation of act 8, section 38, subdivision 1, of the By-laws of the Board (page 77 of the Manual.)

Thirdly—That the notices of the appointments and promotions filed in the clerk's office, are informal in the following particulars—that they are not signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, as required by Art. 8, section 38, sub-division 2d, of the By-laws (page 77 of the Manual.) In some instances the salaries fixed are not mentioned on said notifications. The date of the meetings at which such appointments and promotions were made is not certified.

Your Committee are convinced that removals and appointments made by a Board of School Officers, the Inspectors voting thereon, are in violation of section 10 of the law of the State, giving such powers to the Board of Trustees (page 26 of the Manual,) and also of the 38th section of the Board, and that the appointment of near relatives of School Officers is in direct violation of subdivision 1 of the same article.

In consideration of the above facts, the Committee think that the Inspector is entirely justifiable in refusing to sign said pay-rolls. They are also of the opinion that as the aforesaid removals were illegal, the teachers said to have been dismissed are entitled to their salaries, and that those promoted in consideration of such proposed removals, should receive salary at the rates fixed previous to the alleged dismissals.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the removals, appointments, and promotions made by the Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward, on and after May 7, 1860, and contained in the pay rolls referred to the Finance Committee, were illegally made, and that said pay rolls be sent to the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Ward for correction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. TUCKER,
R. O. GLOVER,
D. H. GILDERSLEEVE,
D. EAGER,
JAMES WATSON,
} Finance Committee.

Dated, July 9, 1860.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR SENDS IN THE REMOVAL OF MESSRS. CRAVEN AND TAPPEN OF THE CROTON BOARD—NO ACTION BY THE ALDERMEN—CHARACTERISTIC DEBATE.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, an ordinance was adopted by which the Twenty-second Ward is to be re-districted, and the number of election districts increased to 14.

The next business of importance that came before the Board was the following message from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, July 11, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gents.: In consequence of serious disagreements and insubordination, I hereby remove Alfred W. Craven from the office of Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and Thomas B. Tappan from the office of Assistant Commissioner of the same Board.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

As soon as the message had been read several members endeavored to obtain the floor. The President recognized Alderman Darragh, who said the reasons given in the message for the removal of men holding offices of the importance of those held by Messrs. Craven and Tappan, seemed to him very vague indeed.

Alderman Genet moved that the message be referred to a Committee of Five, to report, and on that he called the previous question.

Alderman Cornell moved to lay that motion on the table, and his motion was carried by a vote of 9 to 6.

Alderman Starr said that that carried the whole question with it.

The President decided that it did not.

Alderman Genet held that it did carry the whole subject with it, and appealed from the decision of the chair.

The appeal was taken and the chair was sustained.

Alderman Boole then moved that the question be divided, and that so much of it as related to Mr. Tappan be referred to a Committee.

Alderman Genet moved to lay the motion of Alderman Boole on the table, which was lost.

Alderman Boole then renewed his motion, with the addition that the Committee should consist of three members.

Alderman Genet said he was opposed to the removal of Mr. Tappan, or of either of the men; but if Mr. Craven was to go, he thought Mr. Tappan should go too, as the charges were the same against them. If the charges were sufficient to remove Mr. Craven, they were, or ought to be, sufficient to remove Mr. Tappan; and if gentlemen desired to remove Mr. Craven and retain Mr. Tappan, he wanted them to take that responsibility.

Alderman Tuomey said he was opposed to Mr. Craven last year, and worked hard against him; nevertheless, he was confirmed. He was ready at any time to vote against Mr. Craven, but preferred that the question should not be divided. He would prefer to have it laid over rather than that it should be divided. He hoped it would take either one course or the other—either vote immediately on the removal of both, or lay the whole matter over.

Alderman Genet moved to refer the whole matter to a committee of three.

Alderman Barry hoped it would not be sent to a committee; for if it was he feared it would be like the case of Dr. Bradford, in Alderman Boole's pocket; it would be hung up to dry until there would be nothing but the bones left.

Alderman Genet said there had been some removals made which were considered sudden by the people, and on that ground they had gone into the courts. Therefore, he desired that more time should be taken with the present removals.

Alderman Brady said all the charge against the men was insubordination. Now, what did that mean? Why, only that the Mayor wanted the full control of the Croton Department, and they refused to give it up to him; the Mayor wanted to get Croton appointments, which they refused to let him have. He (Alderman Brady) was in favor of both men, and would vote for them; and if it was settled that they must go, why, the vote might as well be taken then as at any other time. He thought that to be removed for such a cause was a great credit to Mr. Craven and to Mr. Tappan. If the Mayor could not fetch any more serious charges against them than "insubordination," the Board, in his opinion, would be doing a great injustice to the public, if it consented to the removal.

Alderman Cornell thought the charges sufficient. Why, how were they in the habit of treating members? Why, Mr. Craven treated them as if they were beneath his notice. It was said that Mr. Craven was a good public officer; but what if he were, were there no other men qualified to fill his place? He thought there were others, and therefore he hoped there would not be a long discussion, but that the question would be squarely met and decided.

Alderman Tuomey said that so far as "cause" went, there was only one cause known. The cause of their removal was "on political grounds." That was all the cause that was necessary. If that was understood, why, anything would do for a cause. He did not know what special cause was given—perhaps Mr. Craven had gone out of his office without his hat on, or something of that kind—anything would do so long as there were "political grounds." He was opposed to Mr. Craven because he did not consider him a strong Democrat; and, besides, he did not think the members had been properly treated. He was opposed to a division of the question, but was ready to vote against Mr. Craven at any time.

Alderman Starr said he had known Mr. Craven for a long time, but he could not tell what his politics were. He thought the matter should be referred to a Committee, for he did not see how the Board could tell whether or not there had been insubordination unless there was an investigation, and the parties had an opportunity of defending themselves. He referred to the great changes in progress in the Croton works, and thought any removal at the present time should not be made without great care. He hoped the whole matter would be referred.

The motion was put and lost by a vote of 5 to 12, and before any other action was taken, the Board adjourned to Friday next.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At a meeting of this Board yesterday afternoon, the Secretary was directed to read a response drawn up by the counsel of the Board, respecting the complaint of Dr. Jerome, for non-payment of salary for the past six months, amounting to $2,500, which was entered about a week ago at the Supreme Court. The Commissioners intend to adopt the response, and contend that the claim is illegal, because the Marine Hospital was abolished by the State Legislature, and consequently, the office of a resident physician was abolished at the same time.

An application was received from the Quarantine Commissioners, asking for an additional loan of $2,000, to defray the current expenses of the Floating Hospital. It was laid on the table by advice of the Counsel of the Board. The sum of $2,000, raised on a mortgage on the Seguin's Point property, has been loaned already to the above-named Board.

TABLE OF ARRIVALS AND EXPENSES.

No. Emigrants arrived to July 4, 1860					49,338
No. Emigrants arrived since to July 11					3,853
Total					53,191
To same date in 1859					40,003
	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	
Inmates in Inst'n, W. Island	697	690	1,090	1,234	
Inmates in Inst., Mar. Hosp'l.	—	18	127	132	
Total	697	708	1,217	1,366	
Overdrafts, Jan. 1, 1860					$11,653 16
Aggregate receipts to July 4,'60 $161,437 42					
Receipts since to July 11, for Com'tat'n of Passengers, &c				7,253 02	—168,690 44
Total					$157,037 20
Disbursements as per previous account to July 4, 1860					139,497 26
Balance in Bank					17,540 08

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. Holmes and Haskett met yesterday and granted 350 licences at $30 each.

Commissioner Holmes said that from representations which had been made to him he was fully convinced that there were several hundreds of persons in the liquor trade who were desirous of taking out licences, but that it would be impossible for them to do so if the Commission should close its sessions by a final meeting to-morrow,—the papers of such persons not being ready for presentation to the Board. He thought it would be a benefit to the County treasury by giving parties who desired to make application for licenses an opportunity to perfect and present their papers, and that to the extent of such applications the litigation of the ensuing year would be decreased. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the final meeting of the Board in the year 1860, for the purpose of granting licenses, be held on 30th day of July inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Haskett, in seconding the resolution, observed that he coincided in the justice of the remarks of Mr. Holmes, and believed the resolution to be proper and necessary.

Mr. Holmes, the Counsel to the Board, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That no licenses be issued to any persons who are now defendants in suits brought for previous violations of the law, unless such persons shall pay the penalties incurred, or avail themselves of the resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, on motion, on the 22d of May last, and approved by His Honor the Mayor on the 30th of that month.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted to notify persons licensed last year that their licenses have expired, and that they are required to take out new licenses on or before the 30th of July inst.

The Board then adjourned to July 30, at 3 P. M.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES.

The Commission continued its investigation yesterday, at Staten Island.

Dr. Westervelt swore that the St. Nicholas Hospital was not adapted to the wants of patients sick of ship-fever.

David McLymon testified, but added nothing to the testimony already in.

Adjourned to Friday morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A New Rule at the City Prison.—The Board of Charities and Correction have directed Mr. Sutton, Warden of the City Prison, to admit no visitors to that Institution in future, unless they have a pass duly signed by a member of the Commission. Heretofore it has been the custom to allow any person who desired the privilege, to visit the prisoners, and several instances have recently occurred where the permission has been abused. It was through such means that Stevens, the wife poisoner, obtained the revolver, by means of which he proposed to escape, by shooting his keepers, and Macdonald, the murderer of Virginia Stewart, the poison with which he committed suicide.

The Great Eastern.—A large number of persons than on any previous day, are reported to have visited the *Great Eastern* yesterday. Hereafter the ship will continue open an hour longer than has been the custom, the sale of tickets closing at 7 instead of 6 o'clock P. M. The interest in the ship, now that the fare is reduced, is evidently largely on the increase.

The Suspected Bark Kate.

The examination into this case was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Newton. Wm. Cantwell, an Inspector of Customs, testified to suspicious movements on the part of Costa, in his efforts to communicate with Capt. Otto, through the mate, after the arrest of the vessel. Laurence Seaman, the owner of the steamtug *Magnolia*, testified that he chartered the tug to Robert McCormick on the 3d of July, but could not say who paid him for her; he did not know Mr. Lake, of Brooklyn, the alleged owner of the *Kate*.

Mr. Wilcoxen then proposed to call Da Costa, but Mr. Donohoe objected, and Da Costa signified by a shake of the head that he did not understand English. The prosecution then put in an indictment against Da Costa for fitting out the slaver *Braman*. Joseph Thompson, Deputy United States Marshal, identified Da Costa as the person indicted in 1851, and who then escaped from Officer Helm. Maurice O'Keefe testified to having arrested Da Costa under a Bench warrant, taking him from the custody of Judge Russell. An adjournment was asked for by the prosecution to enable them to find Lake, the alleged owner, but objections were made by prisoner's counsel. Marshal Rynders said he could not ascertain the character of the cargo without breaking bulk. Adjourned until Saturday.

Our City Rulers.

ALMOST AN ASSASSINATION IN THE PARK—THE OUTRAGE OF TWO OF OUR CITY OFFICIALS.

In the Times of Tuesday morning we published a report of the improper and insulting treatment of two ladies by two of our City officials, and of the threats of the brother of one of them, a well-known political character, to revenge the outrage. The affair came near a bloody consummation yesterday afternoon. At about 1 o'clock, Ex-Councilman Kerrigan passed into the Park, from Park row, and had proceeded up the flagged walk, towards the City Hall, for some distance, when, looking back, he saw Alderman Genet with two other persons walking towards the east side of the Park. He turned, and as the Alderman approached, drew a pistol, and taking deliberate aim at him, asked him if he was armed. He also told the Alderman that he was a villain and a sneak; that he had endeavored to ruin his sister, and that he (Mr. Kerrigan) was determined to punish him. The City Father immediately dodged behind Mr. Sheppard Knapp, to that gentleman's great discomfort, particularly as Mr. Kerrigan kept the pistol aimed in his direction. A large number of persons ran rapidly to the scene, while the Alderman, keeping his friends between himself and the muzzle of Mr. Kerrigan's Navy revolver, intimated that he was not armed, and retreated slowly, until he succeeded in exchanging a friendly tree for the body of Mr. Knapp. Before this, however, a number of Mr. Kerrigan's friends, who had been standing in front of Messrs. Crook & Duff's Dining Saloon, had crossed over, and were using every effort to induce him to desist from his purpose of shooting Alderman Genet for the present. As soon as they had succeeded so far as to get him to lower his pistol, the Alderman retired from the field, and soon afterward Mr. Kerrigan left with his friends.

During the scene, which lasted but a minute or so, there were several hundred persons in the Park, all eager to learn what was the cause of the attack; and whether it had any relation to the account in the Times of Tuesday. There were, of course, a variety of statements in relation to the matter, the most consecutive and complete of which was nearly as follows:

On the 26th of June, or about that date, a sister of Mr. Kerrigan's, accompanied by two female friends, attended the festival of St. Mary's (R. C.) Church, at Jones' Wood. While at the grounds they were civilly accosted by Mr. John Ketchum, of the Street Department, and some of his friends, who excused themselves for speaking to them, on the ground that they were intimate friends of Mr. Kerrigan. They invited the ladies to partake of some refreshments, but they refused, saying that they came there merely for a little pleasure among themselves, and did not desire any company. Ketchum and his friends, however, still spoke of their friendship for Mr. Kerrigan, and said that in consequence of that, they would derive additional pleasure in affording the ladies any attentions calculated to increase their enjoyment of the occasion. They added that they had seen the Ex-Councilman at the Japanese Ball; that he was a fine fellow, and inquired in relation to the state of his health.

After the above conversation, John Ketchum invited them to take a ride in his row boat, which was on the beach, so that they could enjoy a view of the festival from the river. Thinking there could be no danger apprehended from a friend of her brother's, and fearing that her brother might be offended if she refused, Mr. Kerrigan's sister agreed to go, and induced the other ladies to accompany her. As soon as the boat had reached the middle of the river, Ketchum, instead of rowing to opposite the festival ground, pulled up the stream, and over towards Blackwell's Island. The ladies asked him where he was going, and he answered by making some excuse to the effect that it was difficult to row with so many in the boat. About this time Alderman Genet came out in his yacht, and Ketchum immediately proposed that Mr. Kerrigan's sister, being the largest of the ladies, should get into the Alderman's yacht. He gave as reasons that his boat was overloaded, that it was going to be rough, and his boat might be swamped, unless lightened. Alderman Genet also, invited Mr. Kerrigan's sister to his boat, because, he said, he was sure the row-boat would upset with so many in it. With these intimations of danger, Kerrigan's sister was soon induced to do as required. When the change was made, instead of being taken ashore as they expected, they were taken further up the river. To a question as to where they were going, Alderman Genet remarked that he was out on a spree, and intended to enjoy himself. The lady responded that she was not out with any such object; told the City Father that she had a little child at home, and that she desired to go to it without delay. The Alderman replied, with an oath, that the child might go to the lower region, and continued sailing up the river towards Conrad's Park, Ketchum and the other ladies following in the other boat. While they were reaching Conrad's park, the actions and observations of Alderman Genet caused considerable alarm, as did the actions of Ketchum in the other boat, to the other ladies. When they arrived at Conrad's, as if by appointment, Ketchum and Alderman Genet were met by two more officials named McGowan and George Green, and they all endeavored to induce the ladies to drink with them, but they peremptorily declined.

While thus talking, Alderman Genet is said to have made dishonorable propositions to Mr. Kerrigan's sister and to the others, when they insisted upon being allowed to depart, although they did not know where they were, nor how to reach the cars. After more talk they were shown to the railroad track, and as they were about entering a car, Alderman Genet is said to have seized Mr. Kerrigan's sister by the arm and insisted upon her meeting him on the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street. She refused indignantly, telling the men that they had practiced a villainous deceit by pretending to be friends of her brother. To her remarks, Alderman Genet is said to have responded, that he had a fast horse and a fast yacht, and that he was a fast man, and intended to spend his money this Summer; adding that she was just the person for him, and he wanted her to meet him on the following night on the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street. He continued for some time, saying he wanted her to go out riding with him; to try his horse and to try his yacht. Repeating what she had before said, the ladies finally succeeded in getting into a car and were soon at home.

The above is the story of the outrage, as our reporters gleaned it yesterday. Alderman Genet, it is understood, denies having acted improperly, and Ketchum is said to have excused himself on the plea of partial intoxication.

A Portion of West Washington Market Destroyed by Fire.

GREAT LOSS OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, last night, the fire-bells gave an alarm for the Eighth District, which proved to have been caused by the burning of one of the sheds composing the quadruple row on the bulkhead extending from Vesey to Dey-street, and known as West Washington Market. A watchman in the service of the New-York and Hamburg line of steamships, which lie at the pier foot of Fulton-street, first saw the flames as they issued from the centre building of the outermost row, on the side toward the river. Some minutes elapsed before information of the fact could be communicated to the firemen, and the light woodwork flashed into a blaze with the greatest rapidity.

The bells, as usual, quickly brought out the firemen, and the sparks, carried as they were by a strong northwest wind, indicated with sufficient clearness the scene of the conflagration. They hurried from all directions to the place, and it was a long time in the rush and confusion ere water was thrown upon the flaming mass; but when finally several streams had been brought to bear upon the fire, apparently they were ineffectual to check it. It swept from shed to shed, leaping across the dividing avenues, and the destruction of the whole of the structures, as well as the dilapidated disgrace to the City, the main market, was at one time imminent.

The heat was so intense that the firemen could with difficulty maintain their positions at the machines, but they heroically submitted to a scorching, shielding their faces, as best they could, with their hats in one hand, while with the other they toppled down the sheds with battering-rams improvised with ladders. Success eventually crowned their exertions, and the destruction was confined to the two outermost rows of buildings which stood across the bulkhead.

Meantime precautionary measures had been taken to save the numerous vessels which were fastened to the piers in the vicinity, and a fleet of tug boats made their appearance, as if by magic, and towed them beyond the reach of danger. In some instances, however, before this could be accomplished, the sails and upper rigging of those nearest the fire had become slightly damaged, and the hulls blistered by the heat. The Hamburg steamship *Bavaria* suffered somewhat in this way, and it became necessary to wet her bowsprit and forward deck continuously.

The sheds destroyed were all occupied by fruit and vegetable dealers who sell on commission, and the stalls were heaped with every description of luscious fruits. With these the firemen and runners of the engines made sad havoc. Bananas, watermelons, peaches, plums, and everything else were ruthlessly destroyed—the piers being covered with the *débris*. The hands employed on board the sloops and canal barges which brought the produce to the City made every effort to save it by re-shipment, but they did not succeed to any great extent.

On the pier at the foot of Dey-street was the steam kindling-wood factory of James Sparks. About it were stored some seven hundred cords of fire-wood, which, with the building, were entirely burned. A quantity of hay in bales, and several score barrels of potatoes which lay on the pier adjoining were thrown into the river, and towed off or picked up by small boats which were quickly on hand to secure them.

It is impossible to conjecture the amount of loss, but it must be very considerable. The occupants of the sheds numbered over a hundred, of whose names the only one discernible were Powell & Coykendall, Ackerman & Westervelt, Haver & Johnson, and Bogert & Terhune.

The brilliant light, and the general alarm which was given by the fire-bells, served to attract an immense crowd to the scene, and the roofs in the vicinity, as well as the streets, were packed closely with spectators. A very general wish was expressed that the whole of the market property might be destroyed.

The fire was, doubtless, of incendiary origin.

The Murders in Seventy-first Street.

DEATH OF MRS. SCHUMAKER—TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST—THREATS OF LYNCHING THE PRISONER.

Mrs. Anna Schumaker, who was attacked last Monday morning, by a robber who had entered her house, situated near the corner of Seventy-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, and whose child was murdered outright by the same ruffian, died on Tuesday night in consequence of her injuries. She had never been perfectly conscious after the time of her discovery, although her actions indicated that she was not entirely insensible, as frequently in her agony she would toss her arms nervously, and sometimes seek relief by sitting upright for a moment in her bed. The *post-mortem* examination developed such terrible fractures in her skull that the bones dropped out on removal of the scalp, while her cheek-bone was found to have been broken, and other marks of the violence to which she had been subjected were presented.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Coroner O'Keefe summoned a different jury to that which had investigated the circumstances attending the death of the infant, and the prisoner, Franz Hoffman, having been taken from the Tombs to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, the inquest was proceeded with.

The testimony was the same as that offered in the other case, and it was first translated from the Coroner's minutes into German that the witnesses might attest its truth, after which it was read to the Jury. A little additional evidence was also presented and the investigation resulted in a verdict against Hoffman.

While the inquest was in progress a large crowd of excited Germans—both men and women—completely blockaded the street in the vicinity of the Station-house, and expressed their indignation at the terrible crime by yells at the prisoner and threats to lynch him. Before he could be removed from the Station house it became necessary for a platoon of police to drive the mob from the street, and some of the officers had to accompany the carriage in which the prisoner was brought down to the Tombs.

The following is the additional testimony:

Mrs. Anna Dryer, who occupies the house nearest to that in which the murders were committed, deposed—I went to bed about nine o'clock; my husband did not retire then, as he had to go to market at ten; we have three workmen, and they all went to bed early except Frederick Faernholdt, who staid up late; our dog barked a great deal during the night, and Frederick went out to see what was the disturbance, but could see nobody; I got up at four o'clock and awoke the men; I was surprised Mrs. Schumaker did not come for milk, and a little after seven o'clock Hans Trustee called and told me that there was trouble at Mrs. Schumaker's—that the baby was dead, and she was lying covered with blood; I went over there immediately and found the baby dead and two of the quilts lying on the floor; I spoke to Mrs. Schumaker and said, "Dear Anna, what has happened to you? who did this?" she did not speak, but opened her eyes and raised herself up a little; I asked her if the workingmen had done it, but she made no reply by word or sign; I immediately sent for a doctor, and called on the neighbors for assistance; when I hear our dog bark at night I think there is something wrong; he only barks when he is alarmed; I never heard him bark so much as he did that night; I did not see much blood on the bed, except where she was lying; the drawer of the bureau had been taken out, and I found it on the bed where the workmen sleep; there was no money in it then; the old man (Jacob Stribe) took the body from the bed and placed it in the cradle; I felt of its body and found its head was still warm, but its feet were cold; Mrs. Schumaker and Mrs. Miller were not good friends; Mr. Schumaker had bought some land from Mr. Miller, and had not paid for it promptly; Mrs. Miller went with me to see Mrs. Schumaker as soon as I told her of the murder; she acted like a good neighbor, and did all she could for Mrs. Schumaker; I have not seen the prisoner since he was discharged from Mr. Schumaker's employment, some ten days ago, until now; I do not know whether he was ever sent to prison in Germany.

Mr. John Schumaker, husband of the deceased, was again sworn, and in addition to the testimony which he gave at the inquest held upon the body of his son, deposed—The bureau from which the money was stolen was in the sitting-room of the house; the bedroom which my wife occupied adjoined this room; while in my employ Hoffman slept up stairs a part of the time; I never had any fault to find with the way in which he did his work; I never heard that he made any threats against me; I discharged him because he said he would leave when his month was up, and I wanted men who would work steadily all Summer; there was not quite $200 in the bureau drawer, but I think there was more than $150; my wife used to take money out when she required it; a bad half-dollar was in the drawer but it was not taken.

Geo. W. Bouton, M. D., deposed—I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; the skull was extensively fractured on the left side—the bone having been driven in upon the brain; the left cheek-bone was broken, and the face very much contused; on the left hand there were several bruises, received probably in attempting to ward the blows from her head; in my opinion death resulted from the fracture of the skull.

The case was then submitted to the Jury, who quickly returned the following verdict:

"That Anna Schumaker came to her death from injuries received at the hands of Franz Hoffman."

The prisoner in his examination denied that he had committed the murder, and replied to the questions as to his name, age and nativity in the same way as he did upon the inquest on the body of the child.

Jacob Stribe was held as a witness, and locked up in default of furnishing the required bail.

Other Inquests.

DEATH FROM AN ACCIDENTAL GUN-SHOT WOUND.

On the Fourth of July a number of little boys were amusing themselves in the yard of a house in Twenty-sixth street, near Tenth-avenue, by discharging a small cannon at a mark against the side of an out-building in which John Dunlap, an Irishman, 33 years of age, while intoxicated, had lain down to sleep. The lads were not aware that any person was within the out-house, and the contents of their piece, consisting of a wooden plug and some of the wadding, passed through and entered Dunlap's thigh, inflicting a fatal wound. He was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Tuesday. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon the body, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

Jeannette Paliser, an aged woman, residing at No 80 Delancey-street, was instantly killed about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night by falling from a second story window. It is supposed that she mistook the window for the door of the room, and walked through it...... William Fletcher, lately employed at the Manhattan Gas Works, died at his residence, No. 113 Baxter-street, in consequence of his skull having been fractured by a brick which had become detached from its position in an archway at the Gas Works, and fell as he was passing beneath it. Deceased was born in Ireland, and was 48 years of age...... On Tuesday a woman, whose identity has not been established, while in a drunken sleep, fell over the string piece of the pier at the foot of Tenth-street, East River, and was drowned. Her body was afterwards recovered. She appeared to be about 35 years of age, and was dressed in a suit of mourning. Coroners O'Keefe and Jackman held the inquests.

Police Reports.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY—A LAD DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

On Tuesday evening Bernard McAtee, a laborer, while partially intoxicated, called at the grocery-store, corner of Fortieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and obtained some liquor. He told the clerk, a boy named James Dougherty, that he was going fishing, and would pay for his drink on his return. The arrangement was not satisfactory to the boy, and an altercation ensued. McAtee retreated to the sidewalk followed by Dougherty, who persistently demanded the price of the liquor. McAtee finally became so incensed that he drew a dirk-knife, and thrust it into the lad's abdomen, inflicting a wound which, it is thought, will prove fatal. Officer Brice promptly effected McAtee's arrest, and yesterday Justice Quackenbush committed him, pending the result of the injuries he has caused. Dougherty was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A POLICEMAN FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Some weeks since the Board of Police Magistrates adopted a rule to the effect that no prisoner should be brought into any of the Police Courts who was unable from intoxication or any other cause to give his name. Notice of this rule was published at all the Station-houses, and gave much offence to the Police, who have since been greatly inconvenienced by its operation, but as no alternative presented itself, they submitted, but with rather an unwilling obedience. Yesterday, however, in a spirit of forgetfulness, Officer Lanigan, of the Sixth Precinct, brought two prisoners before Justice Welsh, at the Tombs, one of whom was thought to be in the proscribed state, and asked to have them committed. The Justice construed the officer's request into a contempt of Court, and imposed a fine of $10 upon him. Lanigan protested that the Magistrate was mistaken and disclaimed any intention to offend. His plea did not avail him, however, and he was placed in custody of one of the Court officers, who was directed to have him locked up unless the fine should be paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Wednesday, July 11—6 P. M.

Flour steady, but dull. Wheat without material change; sales 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 18½; 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 21½; and 2,000 bushels do., at $1 22. Corn in limited demand; sales 6,000 bushels Indiana at 55c. Other Grains quiet. Canal Freights unchanged; 26c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn to NewYork. *Imports*—3,500 bushels Wheat; 15,600 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats; 700 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour; 19,400 bushels Wheat; 328,000 bushels Corn; 123,000 bushels Oats.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 11.

Flour dull. Wheat steady at $1 00@1 07 No. 2, in store. Corn ½c. lower but firm; sales 50,000 bush. at 44@44½c., from store. Oats firm at 26c., in store. Receipts 1,100 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bush. Wheat; 114,500 bush. Corn; 5,500 bush. Oats; Shipments 1,200 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bush. Wheat; 58,000 bush. Corn. Freight 6½@7c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York dull at 1@1½ ₩ cent premium.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 11.

Flour dull and heavy, but rates unchanged; sales 800 bbls. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn heavy; sales 20,000 bushels Illinois and Toledo, this morning, at 53c. Whisky nominal at 19½c. Canal Freights steady. *Lake Imports*—300 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 11.

Flour very dull and heavy. Wheat declined 5c.@8c.; red, $1 20@$1 25; white, $1 30@$1 55. Provisions active and buoyant. Corn steady—yellow, 65c.@66c.; white, 75c @76c. Whisky dull at 20½c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 11.

Flour dull. Wheat steady; white, $1 35@$1 43; red, $1 25@$1 30. Corn dull; yellow, 66c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $19@$19 25. Lard, 13c.@14c. Whisky dull at 21c.@22c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 11.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 56½; Long Island Railroad, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Arrived.

July 11.—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Wm. S. Brentnall, Miss Margaret Gibbald, John M. Hill, Miss Christina Irwin, John McLaughlin, Rev. Leonard Bernays, John Hay, Jane Roy and daughter, W. T. Williams lady and 2 children, Hon. Judge M. F. Burke, Rev. Edmund De Paurr, Philip Thomson, Jos. De Birrue, Mrs. Jane Benderson, John H. Gould, lady and child, Mrs. Felecia Porter, George W. Matchin, Mrs. Rose Greenburg, Charles Colson, Capt. B. Whitmore, N. B. White, Rev. Joseph Scudder and lady, Rabbla Young, Rev. Francis Purcell, Keuzi Bass, Francis De la Cuesta.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon rises . 11 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 54 | Gov. Island. 2 43 | Hell Gate 4 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Chesapeake, Brown, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Texas, Pendleton, St Nazaire, Thos. H. Sanford.

Barks Fenelon, Wilkins, Cette, R. W. Trundy & Co.; Victorine Jones, Mobile, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Mauricio, Schneider, Curacoa, Duvall & Co.; Pulaski, Hathorn, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Dispatch, (Br.,) Bartling, Liverpool, N. S., Rogers & Rich; Margaret, Balcom, Halifax, A. G. Donovan; A. Light, Bryant, St. Pierre Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Martha Jane, Corbett, St John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Bermuda Hall, Glasgow, R. Marsh; Princess, Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners A. L. Webb, Webb, Charleston, ——; Stampede, Packer, Indianola, J. Brower & Co.; Maraquita, Barrell, Rio Congo and a market, Lima Vienna; E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Turk's Island, ——; Masonic, Berry, Gibraltar, R. P. Buck & Co.; Heiene, Derickson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Arlington, Seaman, Savannah, ——; Mindora, Sargent, Laguayra, Miller & Houghton; Echo, (Br.,) Spearwater, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, Thomson, Liverpool June 27, and Queenstown 28th, at midnight, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Has experienced moderate head winds throughout the passage. June 29, lat. 50 47, lon. 11 05, passed the Am. ship Seaflower and the Sardinian brig Courier, both strg. E. 30th, lat. 49 28, lon. 17 20, passed the Am. ship Autocrat, bd. E. July 1, lat. 48 29, lon. 23, passed Brem ship Magdalene, bd. W. 9th, at 11:40 A. M., lat. 41 23, lon. 66 10, passed Br steamship Kangaroo, bd. E. 10th, lat. 40 31, lon. 70 47, passed Am. bark F. G. Booker, bd. E. The Glasgow arr. off the Battery at 4:15 A. M.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Boston, Crooker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre 35 ds., with mdse. and 286 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. July 6, lat. 41 44, lon. 61 50, passed a ship, supposed the Southern Chief, bd. W. The M. reports strong westerly winds till up with the Banks, with much rain.

Ship Rockingham, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Melcher, Sunderland 34 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had very moderate weather.

Ship Isabella, (of Boston,) Lunt, Liverpool May 23, with mdse. to master. Has experienced light winds and calms most of the passage.

Ship Bavaria, Bailey, Havre June 6, with mdse. and 136 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Brig Daniel Boone, (of Stockton, Me.,) Heagan, Humacoa, P. R., June 24, with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. weather in the Gulf Stream, which started the vessel leaking 200 strokes per hour.

Brig Hedley Vicars, (Br.,) Murphy, Pictou, N. S., 13 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolfe.

Brig Hadley Vicars, (Br.,) Murphy, Pictou 13 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolfe.

Schr. Charles Gaskill, Horton, Delaware City 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. Susan Friend, Friend, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Senator, Wicks, Cienfuegos June 22, with sugar and molasses to Sturges, Clearman & Co. June 43, lat. 21 22, lon. 81 23, was boarded by a boat from U. S. steamer Wyandotte, bd. to Trinidad, all well.

Schr. George Henry, (of Newbern, N. C.,) Field, Ponce, P. R., June 27 with sugar to master.

Schr. Meteor, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Bedford.

Schr. Thomas C. Bunting, Richardson, Virginia 2 ds., with apples to T. W. Lord.

Schr. James House, Sprague, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Margaret, Smith, Greenwich 2 ds.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Harvey, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. E. to N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Northern Light, for Aspinwall; Nashville, for Charleston. Ships Aurora, for Liverpool; Albert Gallatin, for do.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 11, sunset—Ship A. Gallatin, for Liverpool, and steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall, cleared the Bar at 2 P. M.; ship Aurora, for Liverpool, at 2:16 P. M. No vessels in sight, bound in. Wind light N. N. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 11, sunset—A brig to J. Bishop & Co., south of the Highlands, bound in. No other vessels in sight. Wind light N. W.; weather clear.

BOSTON, July 11—Arr. steamship J. Whiting, Loveland, from Savannah; bark B. Burgess, Snow, from Cienfuegos; brig J. D. Lincoln, Webber, from Havana; schrs. Clara Crowell, from Cape Haytien; G. R. Townsend, Paterson, from Manzanilla; Julia Fox, Leaming, from Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—Arr. steamer Cambridge, from Boston; bark Cordelia, from Mayaguez. Capt. Vigures, of ship Plessonton, arr. at Norfolk from Berwick Bay, reports the death of George H. Cook, of Gardiner, Me., first mate, by yellow fever.

BALTIMORE, July 11—Below, ship Twilight, from Callao.

Miscellaneous.

Disasters.—The steamship Karnak, from Nassau, N. P., brings home a number of wrecked American and other seamen from the following vessels:

The bark E. A. Kinsman, Capt. Down, hence for Havana, with a cargo of cement, bricks, guano, &c., experienced heavy weather until crossing the Gulf, on June 11, when it was found she was leaking badly, which increased until June 25, when she went down, in lat. 26 33, being about 100 miles E. N. E. of the Hole in the Wall. The captain, with a part of the crew, proceeded in one of the boats to Nassau, and Mr. Arnold, chief officer, with the rest, arr. at Stirrup Key on the 27th.

The brig A. D. Gamage, of Westport, N. S., Capt. Ellis, was cast away, June 14, on Miragoane Reef. June 24, sails, rigging, &c., and a small part of the cargo saved. She was loaded with logwood, coffee and honey. Was from Aux Cayes for this port.

The ship Mary Bibley, of Liverpool, Redmond master, from Balize, Honduras, for Liverpool, was totally lost on Mantanilla Reef June 21. Part of cargo saved and taken to Abacca. Vessel total loss.

Nassau, June 26—The brig South, after refitting and waiting a long time for wind, sld. for Galveston 12th inst., and was totally wrecked on Sheep Key Shoal, Bahama Banks, on the 14th. Most of her cargo has been saved and brought here, about 1,800 bbls. in bulk, in fit state to send forward. She had a large quantity of iron on board, nearly all of which has been saved, and 160 tons of brick, not much worth saving. The S. was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1855, 297 tons register, rated A 1½ and was owned by D. Colden Murray.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The ship Elizabeth, from Liverpool, reported in the morning papers of 11th, was no doubt the Isabella, Lunt, from Liverpool May 23.

Spoken, &c.

Marianna Nottebohm—ship, hence for Liverpool, 4 ds. out, July 3, lat. 41 56, lon. 55.

Roenigina Elizabeth—Nor. ship, from Hull for Quebec, was signalized July 25, lat. 42 15, lon. 41 55.

Thamrco—ship, of New-Bedford, bd. E., was passed July 3, lat. 40 35, lon. 68 24.

Foreign Ports.

At Humacoa, P. R., June 24, brig Elsinore, Partridge, for New-York in 7 ds.

At Naquabo, no date, brig Eugene A. Reed, Crane, for New-York soon.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, who has had some experience in teaching, and is desirous of finishing her education, wishes a situation in some Seminary, where her services as assistant teacher would in part remunerate for instruction in the higher branches. She is perfectly competent to instruct in all the English branches. The best of reference given as to character, ability, &c.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE—CARRIAGES OF all descriptions, with or without drivers, buggies or saddle-horses, for $1 an hour, to drive on the Park, at the Central Park Stable, corner of 58th-st. and 8th-av., opposite main entrance; 8th-av. cars stop in front of the door. N. B.—Private sitting-room for ladies.